VOLUME XXVII NUMBER THREE

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

MARCH, 1915

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32 Pages and Two Panoramas in Four Colors

Washington:

Its Beginning, Its Growth, and Its Future

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

With 66 Illustrations in Four Colors and Half-tones of the Plans, Renderings and Photographs of the Fine Arts Commission

Impressions of Palestine

WITH 12 ILLUSTRATIONS JAMES BRYCE

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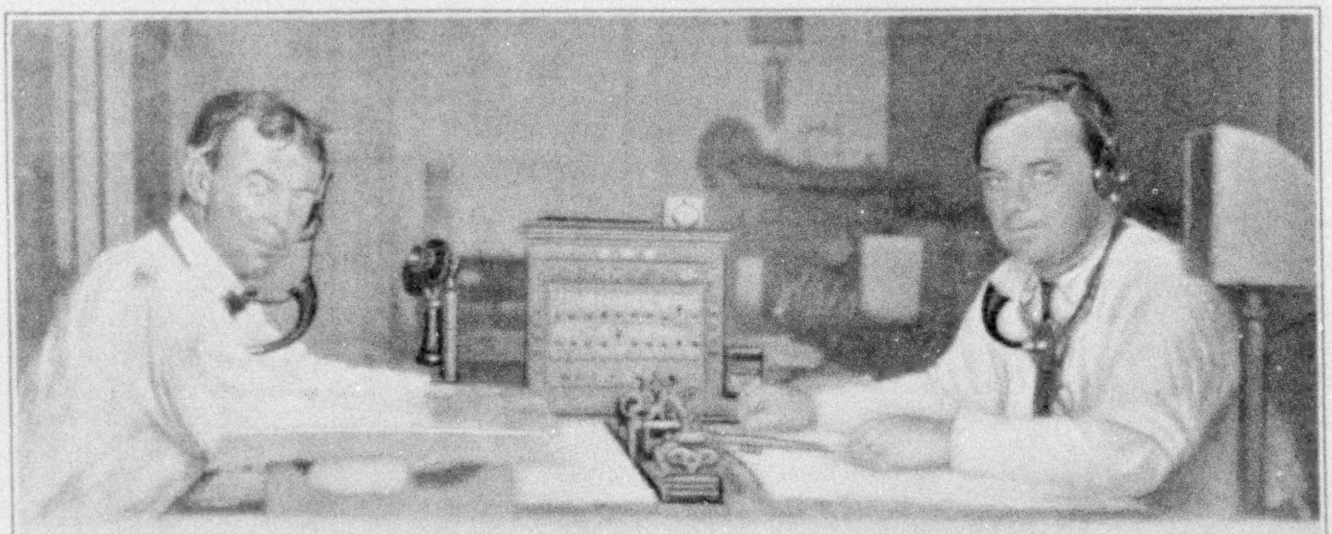
Hamilton Watch

"The Railroad Timekeeper of America"

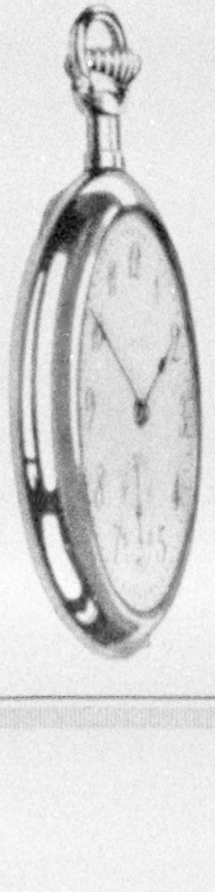


Despatcher E. H. Fenstermacher (at right) timed all trains out of the Culebra and Empire districts on the Central Division (Culebra Cut) of the Panama Railroad with his Hamilton Watch which he has carried for nine years with perfect satisfaction.

The Hamilton Watch and the Panama Canal

Mr. Fenstermacher timed and supervised from 260 to 350 dirt-train movements each day of eight hours to and from the canal prism on a *single track*. An absolutely reliable watch was necessary to avoid wrecks and tie-ups, and his *Hamilton* did the work.

The stability of his watch is easily proven by the manner in which it held its own against the heat and heavy atmospheric conditions which play havoc with any kind of mechanism of similar fine construction. At all times his Hamilton told the true time.



Engineers and conductors of dirt trains, yardmasters, superintendents, and the high officials saw their great work begun and completed on Hamilton time.

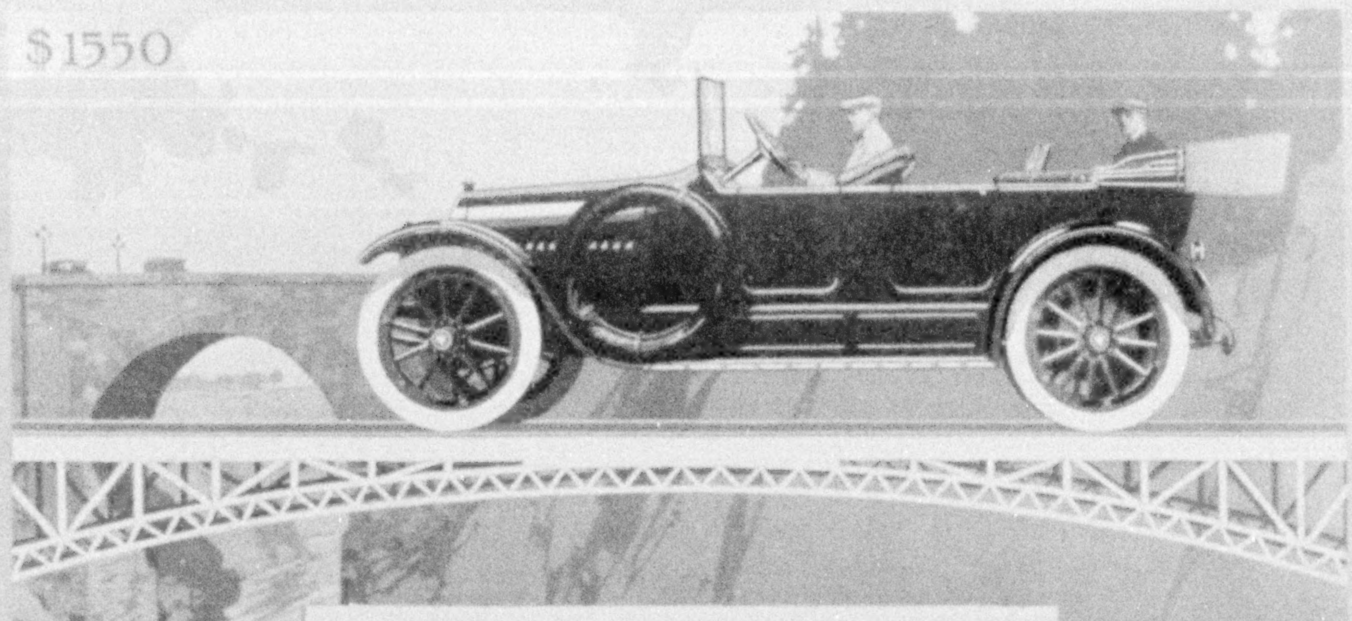
There are twenty-five models of the Hamilton Watch. Every one has Hamilton quality and Hamilton accuracy. They range in price from $12.25 for movement only (in Canada, $12.50) up to the superb Hamilton masterpiece at $150.00.

Your jeweler can show you the Hamilton you want, either in a cased watch or in a movement only, to be fitted to any style case you select, or to your own watch-case if you prefer.

Write for the Hamilton Watch Book—"The Timekeeper"

It pictures and describes the various Hamilton models and gives interesting watch information.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY, Dept. 35, Lancaster, Pennsylvania



Lightness Can Be Combined
With Strength

HUDSON PROVED IT

When light steel bridges took the place of stone, there came up the question of strength in them.

When steel buildings displaced solid masonry, the question arose again.

So in automobiles. The early high-grade Sixes weighed 4500 pounds. That overtax in tires and fuel barred the Six to most men. Now it is known that overweight was a crudeness, a weakness in itself.

The Hudson Remedy

Howard E. Coffin, the great HUDSON engineer, long ago decided that lightness could be combined with strength. He displaced cast iron with aluminum. He adopted pressed steel. He re-designed a thousand parts to secure staunchness without weight. His hollow driving shaft illustrates one method of weight reduction.

Then he designed a small-bore, high-speed motor. That let him lighten a hundred parts because of the lesser shocks.

After four years of effort, the final result is this HUDSON for $1550. It weighs 2890 pounds, ready for the road. As compared with old-time Sixes, it has cut fuel and tire cost in two.

Excess Out-of-Date

The Light Six vogue started with this HUDSON. Now crude excess is distinctly out-of-date. The leading cars average hundreds of pounds less than last year. But the HUDSON, because of our years of refinements, is the lightest in its class—the lightest 7-passenger Six.

This year, if you pay between $1000 and $2000, you are pretty sure to want a Light Six. Your sole question is, "Which is the best Light Six?"

10,000 Men Say Hudson

Over 10,000 men chose the HUDSON. Half of them bought last year's model, and have driven it two seasons. Half bought this year's model. Together they have driven this car, perhaps, 25 million miles.

They have proved it right. They have found no weakness, no shortcoming. Any owner around you will say that.

That's the all-important point. Every old-time standard has been radically revised in creating the Light Six. And only time and tests can demonstrate the avoidance of mistakes.

The HUDSON has met those tests. It is a proved success. Its buyers take no chances. It is, in addition, a Howard E. Coffin model. It is a finished product, showing the results of four years of refinement. We believe that you'll select it.

HUDSON Six-40 Seven-Passenger Phaeton, $1550 f. o. b. Detroit. Four other styles of bodies.

The HUDSON Company never loses interest in the cars it sells. So long as a car is in service we maintain our interest in the character of its service. That's one great reason for HUDSON reputation.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.

Detroit, Michigan

XUM

Fortified Tires

This is what we mean by Goodyear Fortified Tires. In five ways—each exclusive to Goodyears—they are fortified against a major trouble.

These Five Ways

1. Our No-Rim-Cut feature fortifies against rim-cutting in the best way known.
2. Our "On-Air" cure — used by us alone — ends a major cause of blowouts. It costs us $450,000 yearly.
3. A patent method reduces by 60 per cent the risk of loose treads.
4. Six bands of 126 braided wires in each tire base hold tires firmly to the rims.
5. Our All-Weather tread—tough and double-thick, sharp and resistless—offers ideal protection against punctures and skidding.

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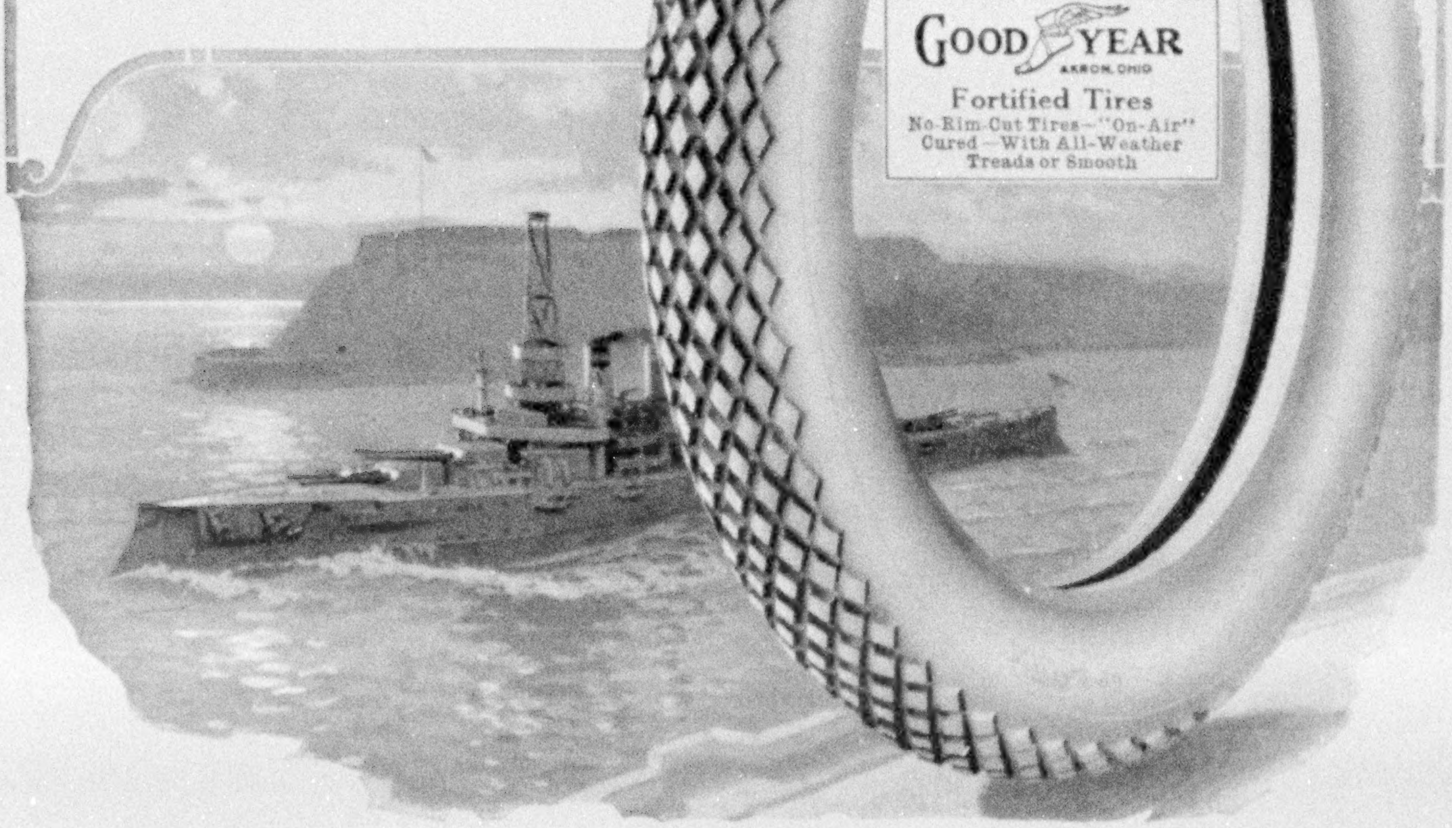

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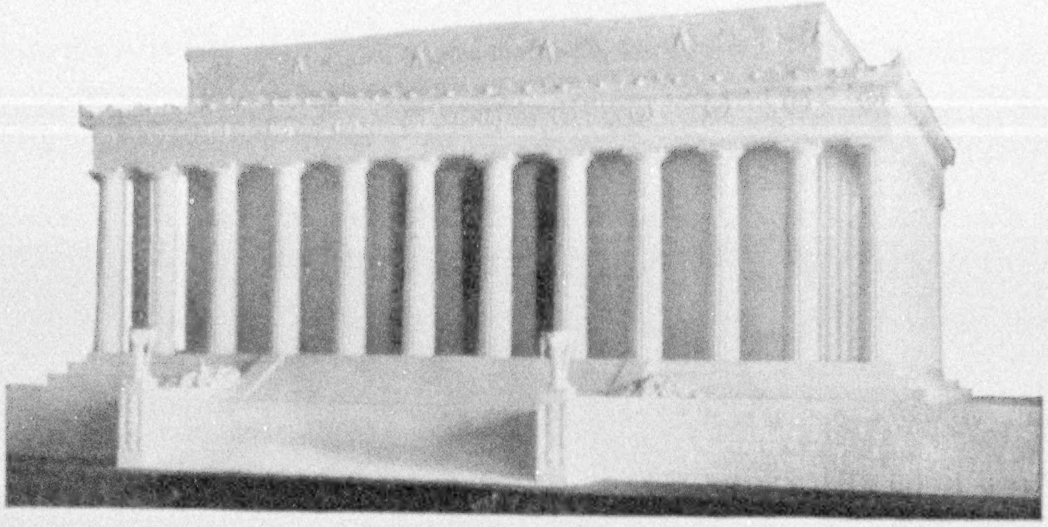

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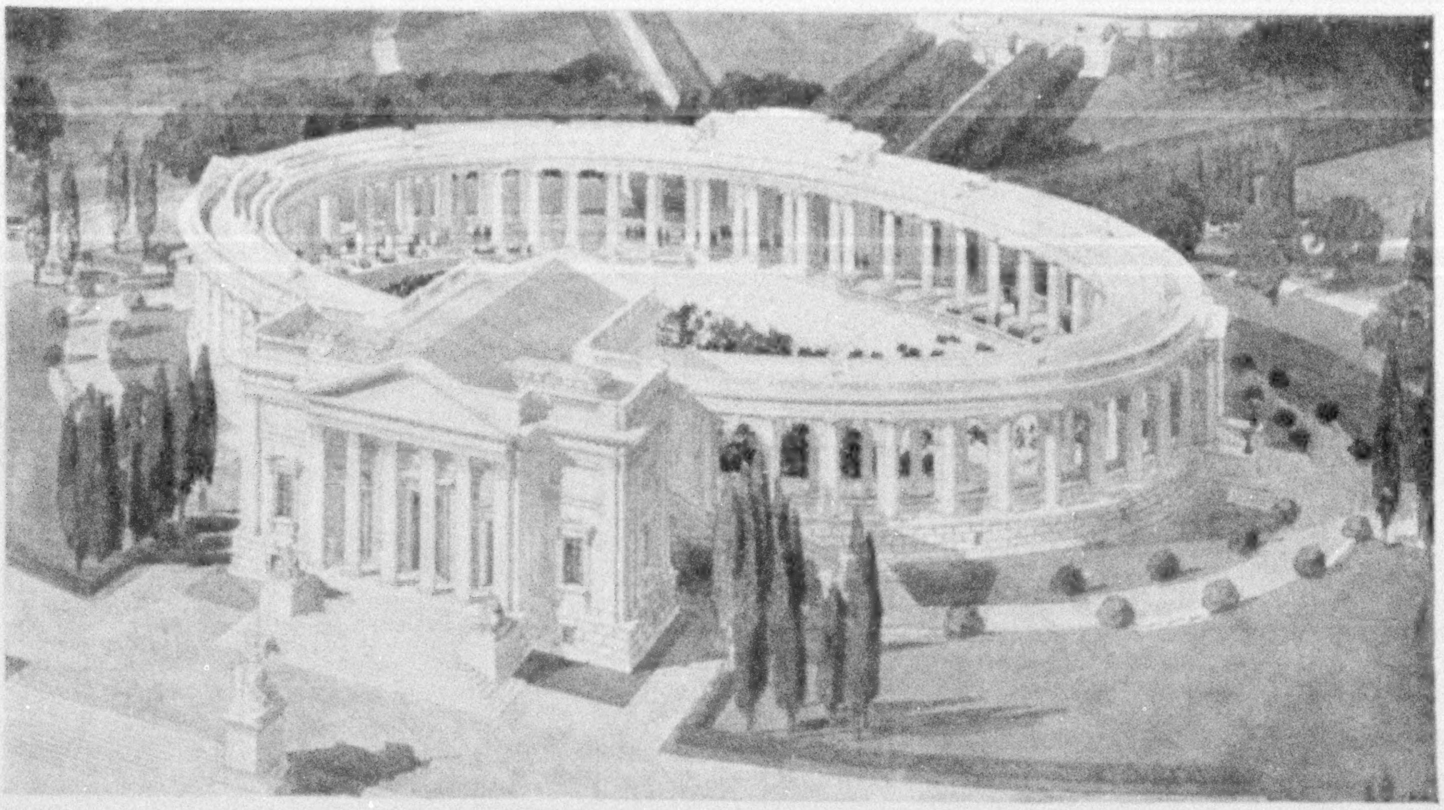

THE ARLINGTON AMPHITHEATER—Which is to be Erected in Arlington National Cemetery as a Memorial to Our Soldiers and Sailors
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THE RED CROSS BUILDING—The New Washington Memorial which is to be Dedicated to the Women of the Civil War
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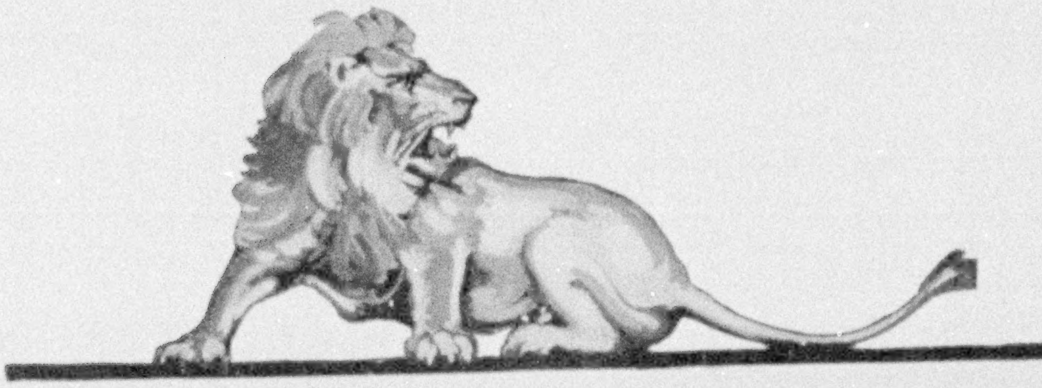
Power of Will

Why is this man master? He is unarmed. The lion has the physical strength to tear him to shreds—his mouth is watering, yet he dares not. He is cowed—cowed by the man's POWER OF WILL



Partial List of Contents

- The Law of Great Thinking.
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- How to acquire the power of Consecutive Thinking, Reasoning, Analysis.
- How to acquire the skill of Creative Writing.
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- How to drive from the mind all unwelcome thoughts.
- How to follow lines of thought with keen, concentrated Power.
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- The NINETY-NINE METHODS for using Will-Power in the Conduct of Life.
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- FIFTY-ONE MAXIMS for Applied power of Perception, Memory, Imagination Self-Analysis, Control.
- How to develop a strong, keen gaze.
- How to concentrate the eye upon what is before you—object, person, printed page, work.
- How to become aware of Nerve Action.
- How to keep the body well poised.
- How to open the Mind and Body for reception of incoming power.
- How to exercise the nerves.
- How to throw off Worry.
- How to overcome the tyranny of the Nervous System.
- How to secure steady nerves.
- How to maintain the Central Factors of Body health.
- Difficulties in Mastering Harmful Habits.
- The Law of Will-Power in Habits.

This is only a partial list—a complete list of contents would nearly fill this page.

Anyone Can Have an Indomitable Will

It has long been known that the will can be trained into wonderful power—like memory, or like any one of the senses—*by intelligent exercise and use.* The trouble with almost every one is that they do not *use* their wills. They carry out other people's wills, or drift along with circumstance. If you held your arm in a sling for two years, the muscles would become powerless to lift a feather. That is exactly what happens, in most people, to the faculty we call "will-power." Because we never use the Will, we finally become *unable* to use it. We degenerate into beings little more than slaves—unhappy, discontented, envious, hoping blindly that "some day"—without any effort—we will attain what we most want in life.

"Power of Will," by Frank Channing Haddock, Ph. D., M. S., is a scientific course in Will-Training which has helped over 50,000 people. This great work provides a thorough course in Will-Training, consisting of 28 lessons. It reveals the secrets as to how great men train their wills into wonderful power.

For Master-Men

"Power of Will" provides the shake-up that ninety-nine out of every hundred people need. Master-Men like Judge Ben B. Lindsey; Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Lieutenant-Governor McKelvie, of Nebraska; General Manager Christeson, of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; Asst. Postmaster-General Britt; Ernest Knaebel, Asst. Att'y-Gen'l of the U. S.; E. St. Elmo Lewis, now Vice-President, Art Metal Construction Co.—and literally thousands of other men of action and ambition like them—read, use, and praise "Power of Will."

Its readers talk of it as of a Bible. It has made decisive men of action out of the most miserable "down-and-outs." It has cured victims of drink and other vices. It has made big men bigger by showing them how to use their brains better. It is a goad to old and young alike. It has re-awakened ambition in men and women who have been turned from their life purposes, and shown its students how to carry forward their ambitions into consummation.

Is YOUR Will Dormant?

Look back upon your life. Once upon a time, no doubt, you weaved great dreams of what you were going to make of yourself. *Are they accomplished now?* Why are they not accomplished? Is it not because you lacked a strong, powerful, dominating, inflexible WILL? You allowed *others* to control and influence you to their ends, instead of controlling others yourself. You let insignificant daily incidents everlastingly turn you from your purpose. Gradually—like so many of us—you allowed this God-given faculty of will to become scotched and DORMANT in you. Dr. Haddock has a message for you—*a real message of emancipation from the blasting human curse of indecision and blind habit—a message which every man from 20 to 60 years old should get.*

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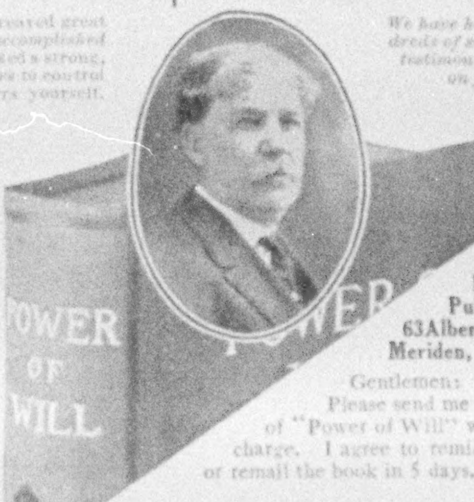

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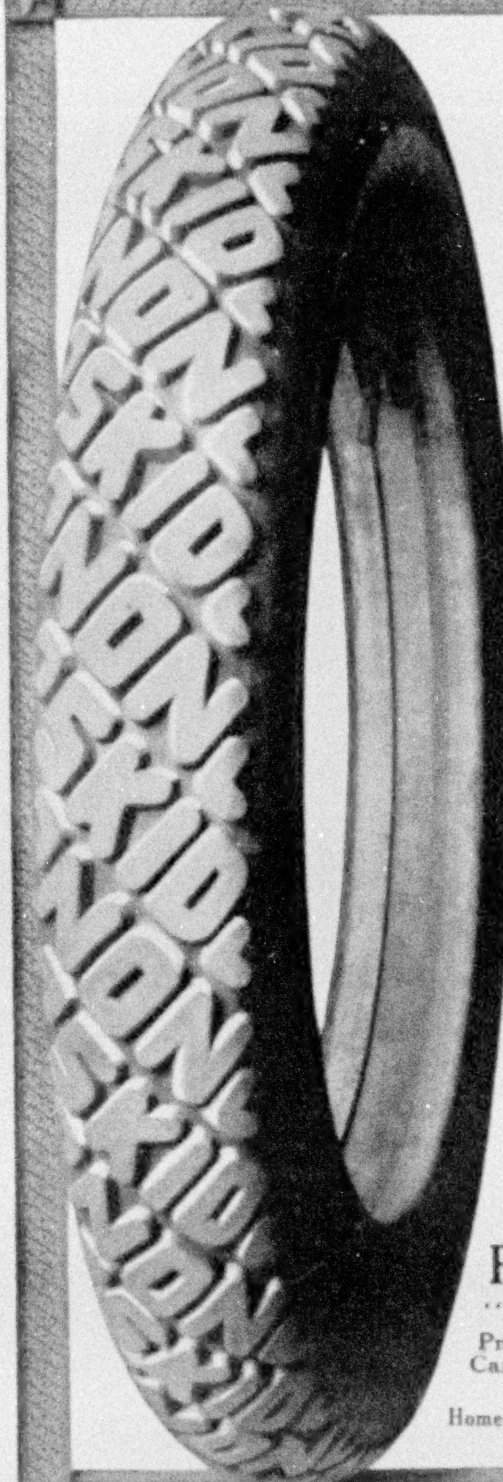

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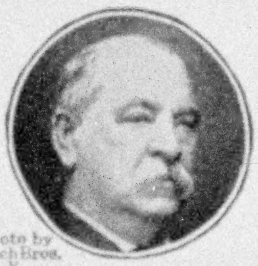

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CLEVELAND

Get a policy, and then hold on to it. It means self-respect, it means that nobody will have to put something in a hat for you or your dependent ones if you should be snatched away from them.

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ROOSEVELT

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Deciding upon the **kind** of life insurance policy to take out, like the purchasing of a home, whose permanent maintenance that policy makes certain, should not be a hasty matter; it is most important.

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And to find out how much you save, be sure to give:

1. Your full name. 2. Your occupation. 3. The exact date of your birth

No agent will be sent to visit you. Commission-savings thus resulting go to **you** because you deal **direct.**

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TAFT

A man in office without means must abandon the hope of making the future luxuriously comfortable. All a man can do under existing circumstances to safeguard his family is to get his life insured.

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WILSON

If a man does not provide for his children, if he does not provide for all those dependent upon him, then he has not opened his eyes to any adequate conception of human life.

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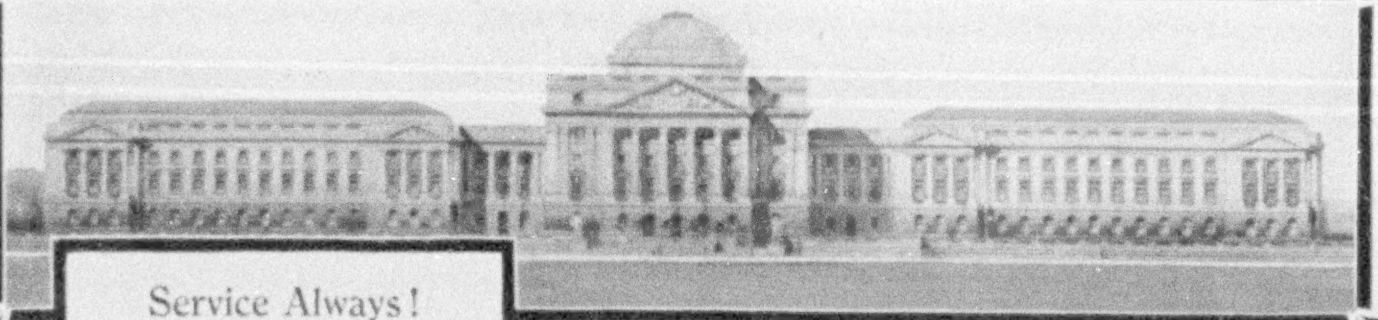

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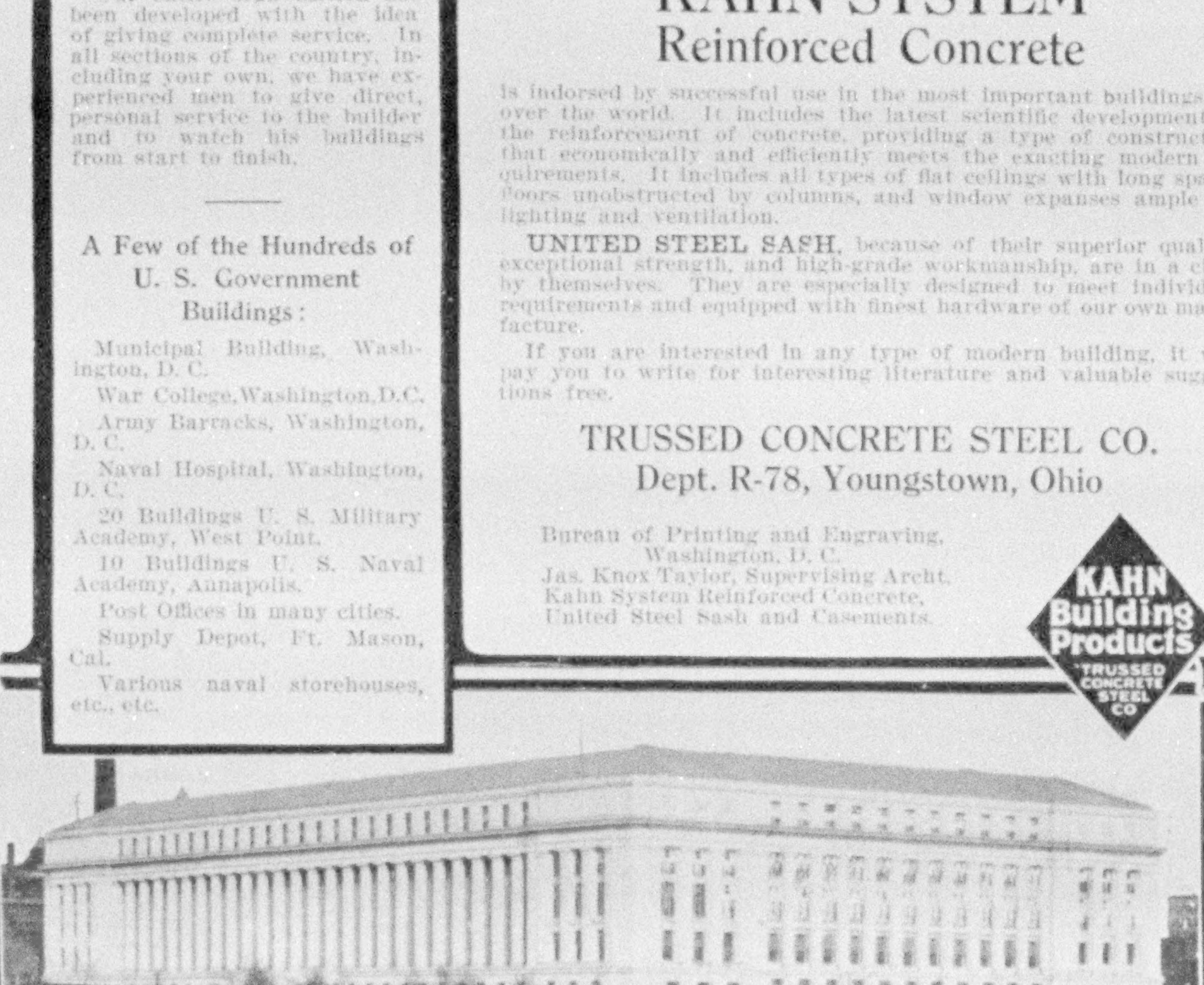

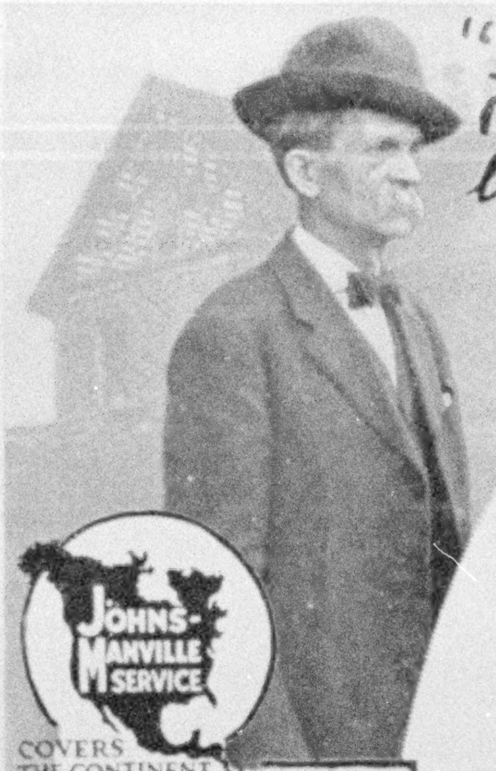

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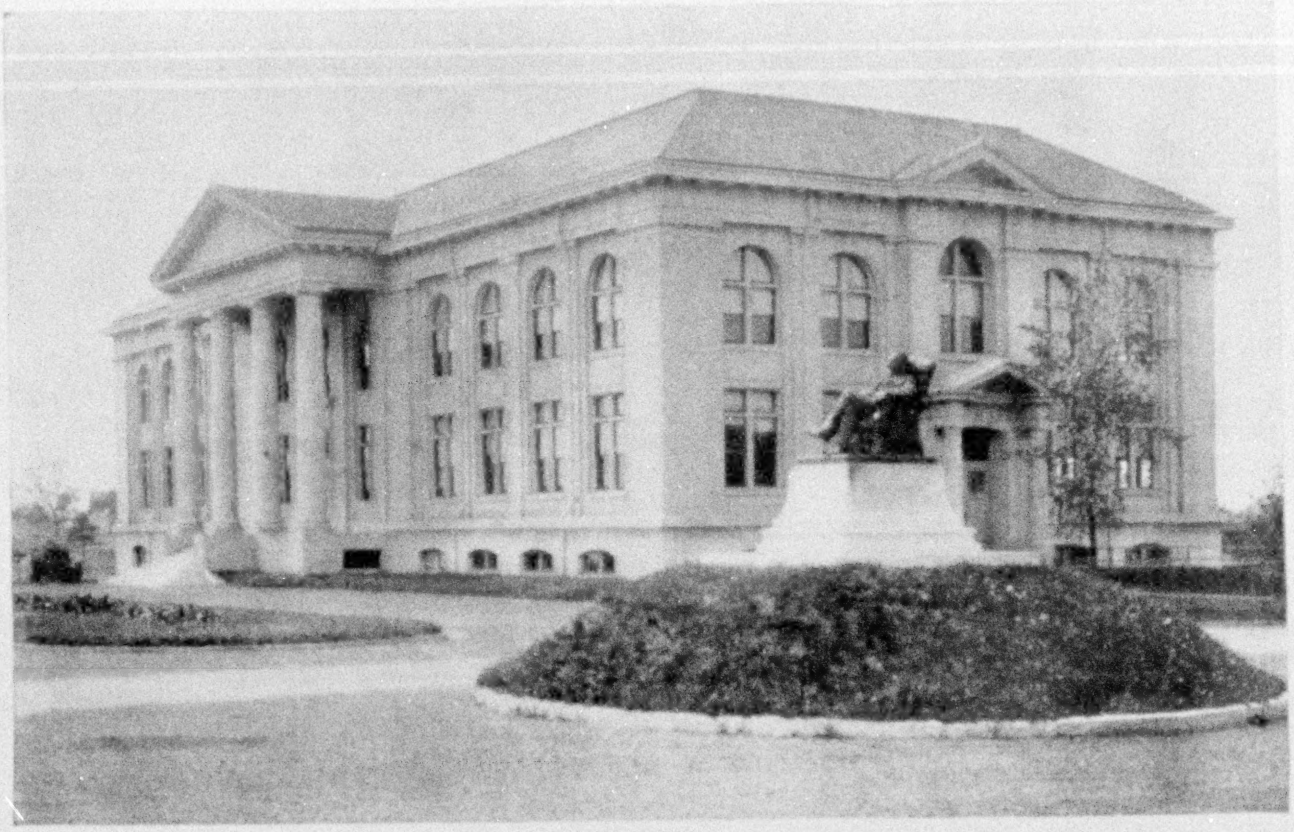

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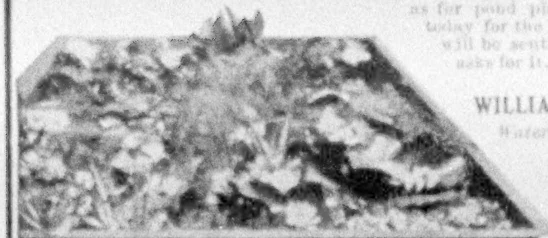

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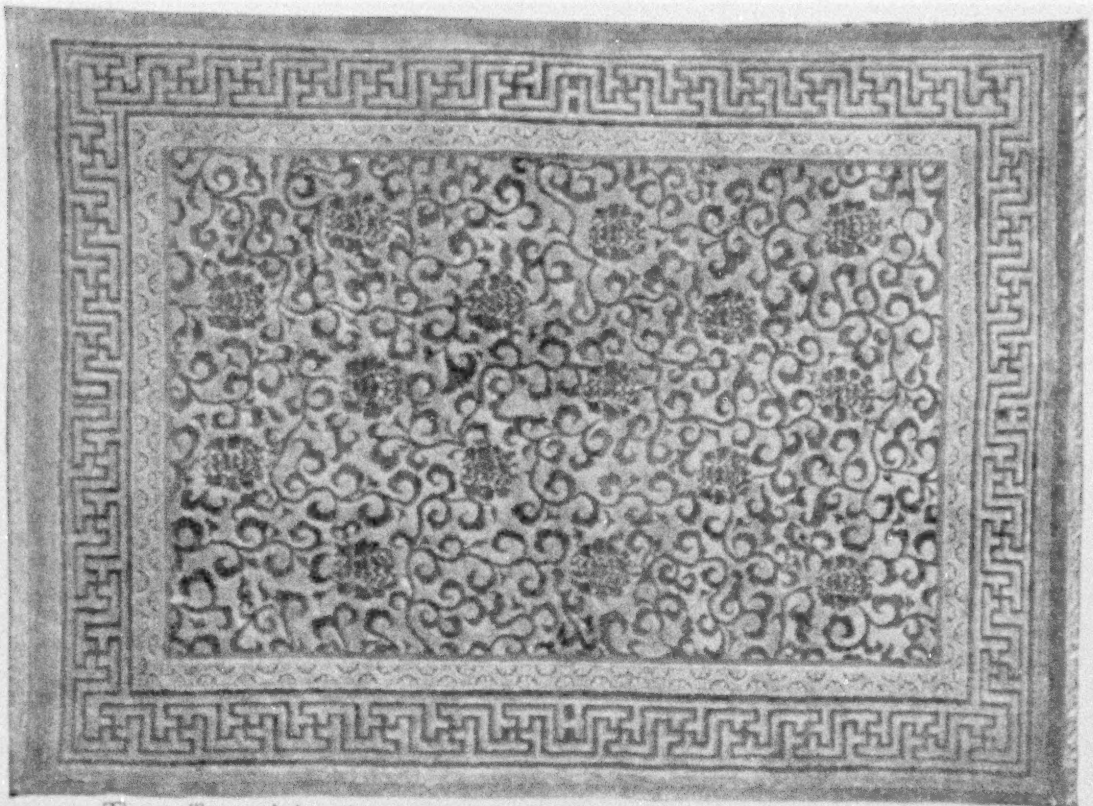

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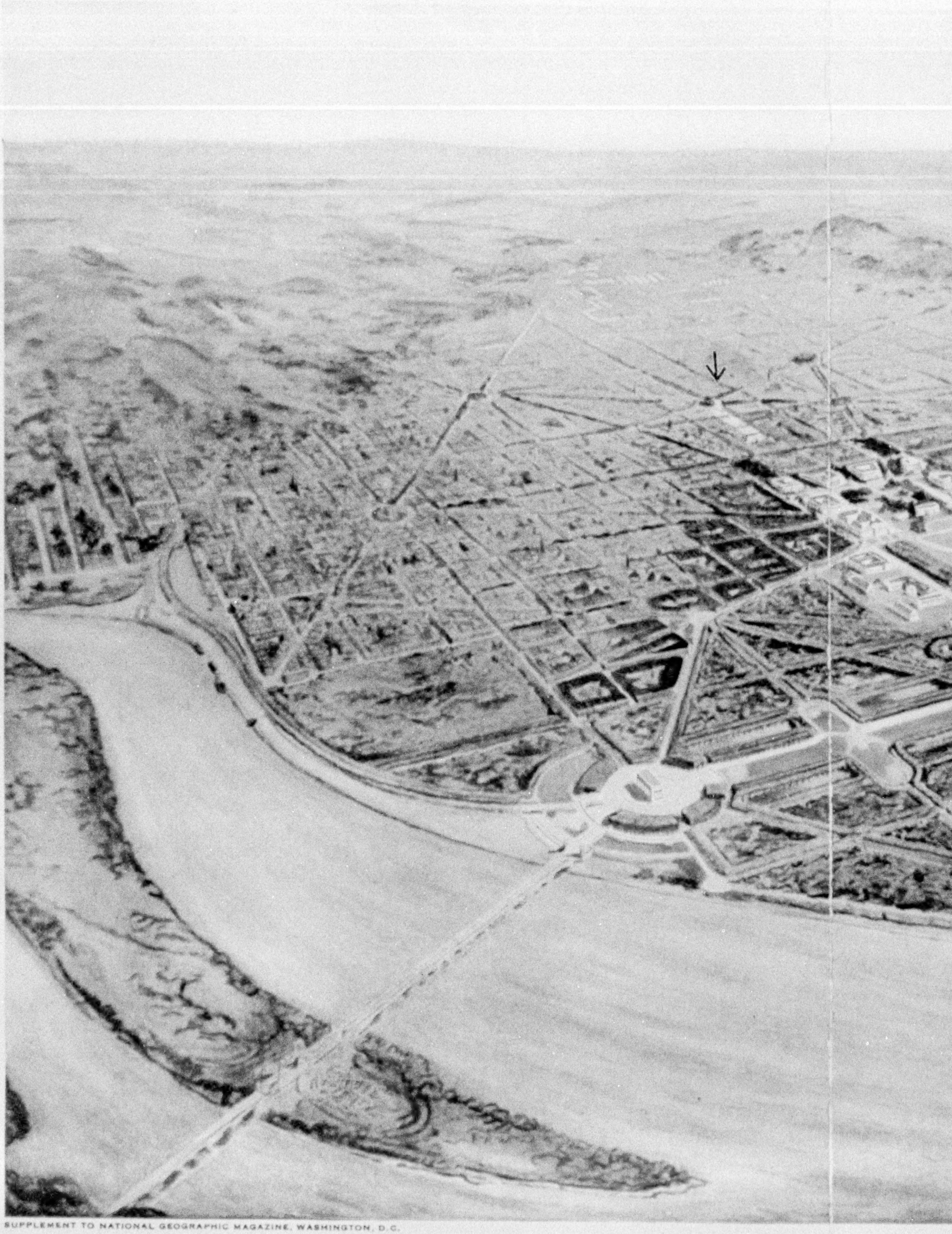

SUPPLEMENT TO NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, WASHINGTON, D.C.
GILBERT H. GROSVENOR, EDITOR

The plan laid out by the Commission of 1901 for the national capi
with Arlington by a great memorial bridge typifying the reunion of the
of Congress to the Potomac River. To the west of the White Lot are th
Between the Washington Monument and the Harbor stands the new Bu
as it is to be. Flanking the Capitol on either side are the beautiful o
in the attainment of the Ideal Washington. See map of THE MALL, fac

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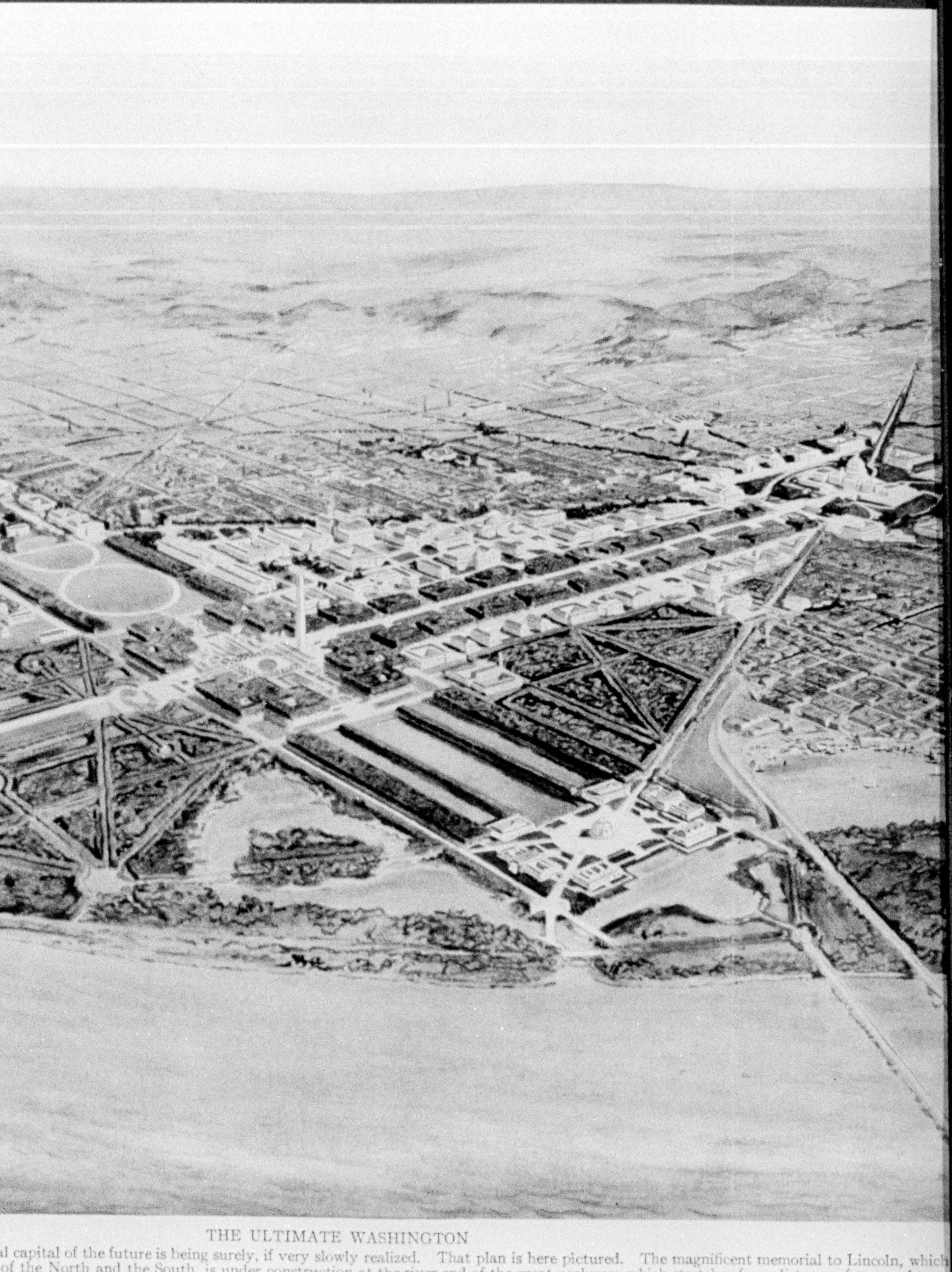

THE ULTIMATE WASHINGTON

al capital of the future is being surely, if very slowly realized. That plan is here pictured. The magnificent memorial to Lincoln, which
of the North and the South, is under construction at the river end of the great parkway, which stretches for a distance of two and two-
are the Pan-American Union Building, the Continental Hall of the D. A. R., and the American Red Cross Building under constructi
new Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building, also a part of the plan of 1901. The Department of Agriculture Building and the Na
tiful office buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives, and north of the Capitol are the Union Station and the Washington
L., facing page 245. The home of the National Geographic Society is indicated by the arrow in the centre of the left half of the picture.

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THE ULTIMATE WASHINGTON

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and the Harbor stands the new Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building, also a part of the plan of 1901. The Department of Agri
on either side are the beautiful office buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives, and north of the Capitol are the Union S
gton. See map of The Mall, facing page 245. The home of the National Geographic Society is indicated by the arrow in the centre o

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From the original rendering by F. V. L. Hoppin.

ificent memorial to Lincoln, which ultimately will be connected
ches for a distance of two and two-thirds miles from the Library
d Cross Building under construction, all fitting into the plan.
f Agriculture Building and the National Museum face the Mall
nion Station and the Washington Post Office—all steps forward
ntre of the left half of the picture. (See page 262.)

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VOL. XXVII, NO. 3 WASHINGTON MARCH, 1915

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

WASHINGTON: ITS BEGINNING, ITS GROWTH, AND ITS FUTURE

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

FORMERLY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

With Illustrations in Color from the Commission of Fine Arts

I HAVE been deeply interested in the development of Washington ever since as Solicitor General I looked out of the windows of the clerk's office of the Supreme Court, at the Capitol, and stood awestruck by the beauty of that sweep from the Capitol down to the Monument, thence to the shining bosom of the Potomac beyond, and across to the Arlington hills.

That is now a quarter of a century ago, and my love for Washington and my intense interest in securing from Congress the needed legislation and appropriations to bring out its incomparable beauties have never abated. That first view was along the axis of the Mall, which was a main feature in the plan of L'Enfant, and was the cherished core of that grand development of Washington recommended by the Park Commission in its report to the Senate Committee of the District of Columbia in 1901.

When I left Washington on the 4th of March, 1913, the last view that my eye lovingly rested upon was that other axis at right angles with the first, from the south windows of the White House across the White House grounds and the White Lot to the Monument, thence to the Potomac Park and the majestic river, with the far hills of Anacostia to the left and a distant suggestion of Alexandria on the right.

A SITE OF GREAT BEAUTY

Mr. James Bryce, in his article on Washington,* comments on the foresight of George Washington, who almost alone among his contemporaries seemed to look forward to the enormous growth of this country and saw the necessity for a grand Federal capital suitable for a great nation, and this, though he died before the acquisition of Louisiana. Washington was a surveyor and loved the country and the life of a squire. His selection of the site of Washington is evidence of his eye for natural beauty.

If General Washington, at a time when his country was a little, hemmed-in nation, boasting but a single seaboard, with a population of only five million, and with a credit so bad that lot sales, lotteries, and borrowing upon the personal security of individuals had to be resorted to in order to finance the new capital, could look to the future and understand that it was his duty to build for the centuries to come and for a great nation, how much more should we do so now?

* In the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, June, 1913.

A VIEW OF THE POTOMAC RIVER FROM THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, SHOWING EAST POTOMAC PARK (SEE MAP, PAGE 245)

Above Washington the Potomac River is chiefly featured by a succession of rapids and falls (see page 238), but at Washington it broadens out into the smooth, lake-like waterway shown in this picture. In the background is seen the main channel of the river, and to the left the Washington harbor. Potomac Park has miles and miles of splendid roadway, which is soon to be connected with Rock Creek Park, making a pleasure thoroughfare unexcelled in beauty and unequaled in length in any capital of the world. During her residence in the White House Mrs. Taft took a deep interest in the development of Potomac Park and set out there the thousands of flowering cherry trees presented to her by Japan. When these reach maturity not even Tokyo will have a more beautiful cherry-blossom drive than Washington. The large building in the left foreground is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (see page 253).

Photo by Albert G. Robinson

SUMMER ARCADES IN WASHINGTON

Many of the streets and avenues in the National City are transformed into sheltered, green-walled arcades in summer by the magnificent forest growths which border them. One may read a lesson in Gothic architecture as he walks, for he finds himself in the midst of a far-drawn-out Gothic archway whose parts are giant trees and whose whole represents the archetype of the bright conceptions of the Gothic builders.

In those days there were men a-plenty in Congress and out who bitterly opposed provisions for the future of the Capital City. To them the old doctrine of letting each generation provide for its own needs outweighed every other consideration; but a grateful nation rejoices today that the wisdom of the Father of his Country prevailed, and that the National Capital was built for us as well as for the people of his generation.

THE FUTURE AMERICA

If we are grateful that Washington made provision for the century ahead of him, how much the more should we be careful to provide for the century ahead of us!

Consider what that future may be. Our whole history shows that we grow from decade to decade in increasing volume. From 1870 to 1880 our population increased about 12 millions; from 1880 to 1890 it increased 13 millions; from 1890 to 1900 it increased 14 millions, and from 1900 to 1910 its increase exceeded 16 millions. But suppose from this time henceforward for the next hundred years it never exceeds 16 millions a decade, we shall have 260 million Americans whose seat of government will be at Washington.

Washington picked a site for the thousands of years which we hope will be the measure of our national destiny. The capital of no other nation approaches it in the beauty of its situation, and nowhere else does nature so admirably lend itself to the embellishing touch of art.

The controversy over the location of the National Capital, which finally ended in the selection of "the original ten miles

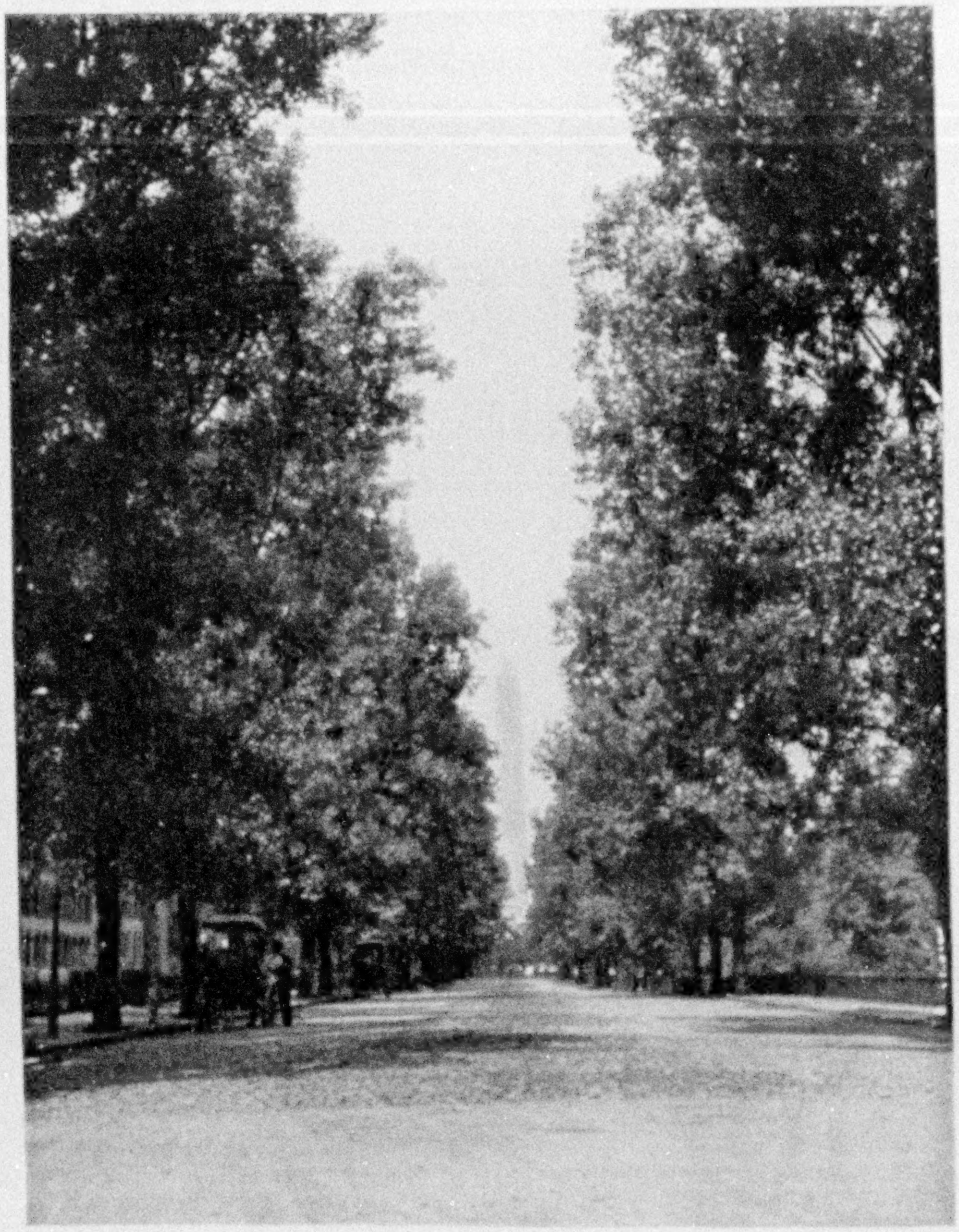


Photo by Albert G. Robinson

WASHINGTON A CITY OF VISTAS

That pressure of brick and plaster which is common to most "big cities" is not felt in Washington. Free in its numerous vistas, light and airy in its spacing, unique in the number of its trees, Washington rests lightly upon its people. In many of the world's larger cities a necessity for "letting in the country upon the city" is being felt. Such a necessity does not exist in the National Capital, which has been built around the "country," leaving many delightful strips within, where a mighty forest is growing in the midst of metropolitan life.

square" of the District of Columbia, was bitter and long drawn out, lasting over seven years and, in the words of one historian of the period, "insinuating itself in all great national questions."

CHOOSING THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT*

About the first the world heard of the question was in the fall of 1779, when some of the members of the Continental Congress discussed the advisability of setting up a capital at Princeton, New Jersey. Four years later Kingston, New York, sent a memorial to the New York Legislature praying that it authorize the erection of its "estate" into a separate district "for the Honorable the Congress of the United States." The Legislature two months later granted the Kingston memorial.

Two months later Annapolis submitted its bid for capital honors, stating that it was more centrally located than any other city or town in the Federal States. Maryland backed up her capital city with

* See W. B. Bryan's fascinating "History of the National Capital," Vol. I, 1790-1814. Macmillan Co.

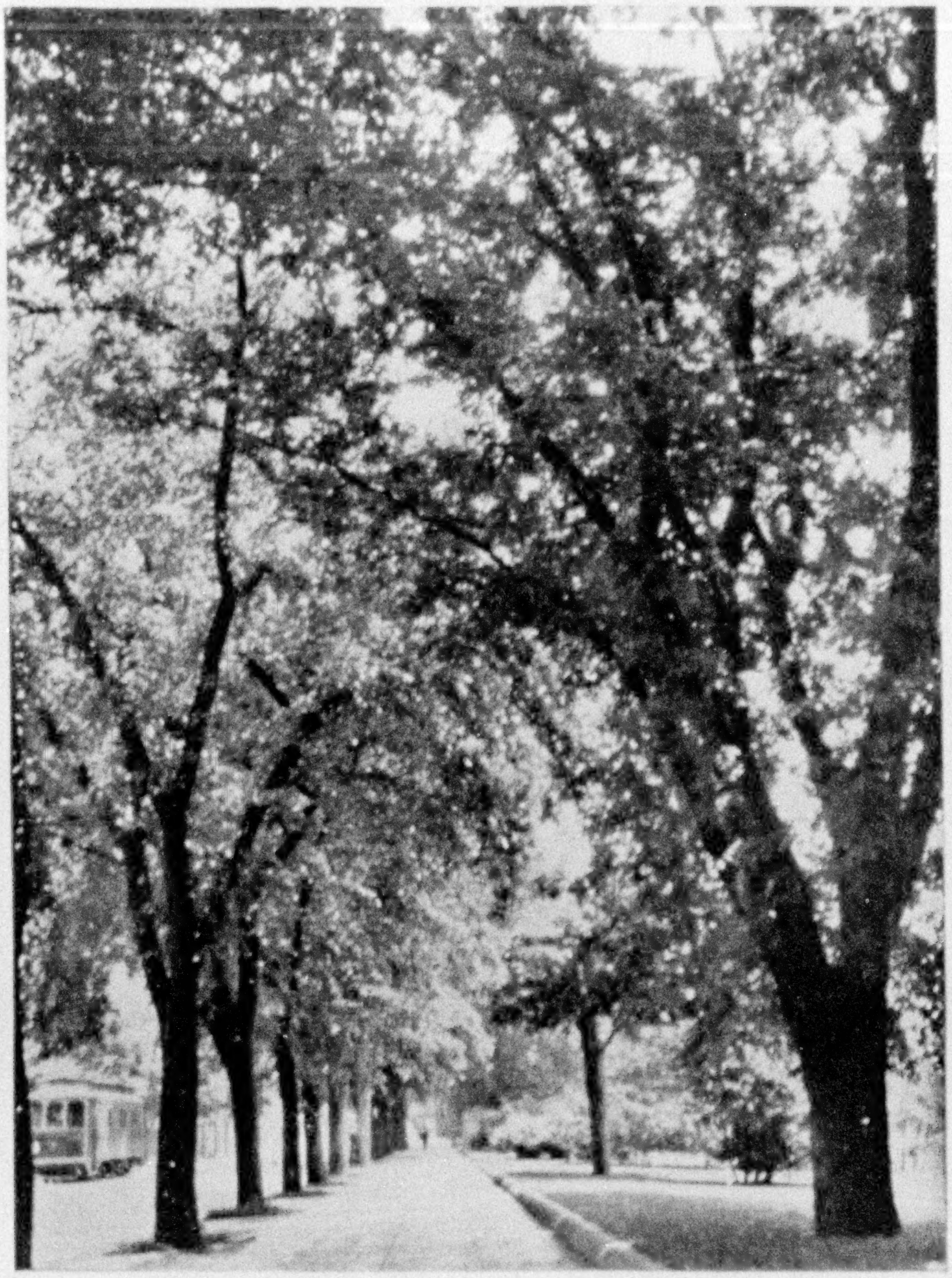


Photo by Albert G. Robinson

IN A CITY OF TREES

Washington, youngest among the world's greatest capitals, has more shade trees than Paris, one of the oldest. All of the world's beautiful trees able to live in a temperate climate have been brought here to give beauty and charm to the streets and gardens and parks of the National Capital.

an offer to turn over the State buildings to the Federal government and an additional proposition to spend $150,000 for the erection of 13 residences for the members of Congress from the 13 States.

On June 19 New Jersey submitted her bid, which was of a territory of 10 square miles in area and a gift of $150,000. Nottingham township, at the head of navigation on the Delaware River, was the site proposed.

Nine days later Virginia tendered the town of Williamsburg as a site for the future capital, offering to turn over the governor's palace, the capitol, and 300 acres of land, together with a cash bonus of $500,000, to be used in building 13 hotels for the use of the delegates in Congress. Virginia submitted an alternative proposition for a Federal district on the Potomac. Finally Virginia and Maryland united in an offer of land on the Potomac, with a bonus of $200,000 if the capital should be located on the Maryland side of the river.

A FEDERAL DISTRICT PROVIDED FOR IN CONSTITUTION

A few days after the several bids for the capital site were presented, the mutiny

of Pennsylvania troops occurred in Philadelphia. The Congress appealed to the State government, but was told that the militia of Philadelphia would not be willing to take up arms before their resentment should be provoked by some actual outrage. Some 300 men, fully armed, surrounded Independence Hall and demanded their money, although they made no attack. The result was that three days later Congress left Philadelphia and went to Princeton.

That incident proved to Congress that the Federal government must have a home of its own, where it could have sole and undisputed jurisdiction and where it could defend itself.

The years that followed the removal of Congress from Philadelphia were years of inconvenience to that body and its members. The Congress met at Trenton, York, Lancaster, and Baltimore.

The Constitution provided for a Federal district, but did not fix the place. The first Congress under the new government took up the matter and at its second session fixed the site on the Potomac River. The solution was reached by "log-rolling."

TRADING WITH THE ASSUMPTIONISTS

The Northern States wished the Federal government to assume the obligations that the States had incurred during the war, and the Southern States to have the capital on southern soil. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, representing the conflicting interests, got together and agreed that the anti-assumptionists would vote for assumption, and in return that the assumptionists would support the bill to locate the capital on the Potomac.

As soon as the law fixed the capital site on the Potomac River, Washington himself took active charge of the work of its location. He early wrote that Philadelphia stood upon an area of six square miles in extent, and declared that if the metropolis of a single State needed such an area the nation certainly would need more. He urged upon L'Enfant the desirability of providing all the land that might be needed for future growth, so that the capital should be freed from those blotches that otherwise might result. The law left the site optional within a limit of 67 miles between Williamsport, Maryland, and what is now Anacostia. Washington went over the whole territory, and finally selected the present District of Columbia.

A GREAT CITY PLAN

Washington's appointment of L'Enfant, an educated French army engineer, to lay out the Capital City was a most lucky circumstance in our history. L'Enfant's plan in a way resembles the Federal Constitution. That great instrument of government has proven itself adaptable to a change of conditions that even the most clear-sighted man of affairs could not have anticipated. The simple comprehensiveness of its broad lines under the statesmanlike interpretation of Marshall has proved equal to the greatest emergencies and the most radical crises that could possibly confront a nation.

So Washington and L'Enfant and Jefferson in their planning for Washington have left a framework for its development that the ablest architects and artists now more than 100 years after the plan was drawn and its execution begun have confessed themselves unable to improve.

The plan has been departed from in two or more notable instances through the obstinacy of men in power who could not appreciate its admirable qualities. Instead, however, of manifesting regret at these we should be grateful that they are so few in number, and that we are still able to carry out the plan and to make what its complete execution will make of Washington—the most beautiful city in the world. The reason why this is possible is because it has never been a center for business or manufacture, because its raison d'être is only to provide a seat for government activities and a home for public servants who carry them on. It thus is singularly free in its opportunity to devote its energies to enhancing its own stateliness and acquiring a dignity appropriate to the heart of our national sovereignty.

JEFFERSON AND THE CAPITAL

The troubles that grew out of the temperament of Major L'Enfant and the ne-

Photo by Roscoe G. Searle

THE ELM PLANTED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON IN THE GROUNDS OF THE CAPITOL

Washington ranks about twentieth among the capitals of the earth in the number of its people, but first among them in the number of its shade trees. Easily the most famous and best beloved of all its more than a hundred thousand trees is the Washington elm, planted by the Father of his Country more than 115 years ago.

XUM

cessity for his dismissal in 1792 because of his differences with the Capital Commissioners I need not dwell upon. It is sufficient to say that L'Enfant's plan was carried out with excellent judgment by Ellicott, seconded by Washington. While the initiation and foresight of Washington were indispensable to the making of the plan, Jefferson, who entered heartily into the project, was most useful in its development. He showed his active sympathy by sending to Major L'Enfant on the 10th of April, 1791, the plans of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Carlsruhe, Amsterdam, Strasburg, Paris, Orleans, Bordeaux, Lyons, Montpelier, Marseilles, Turin, and Milan on a large and accurate scale, which he said had been procured by him while in those respective cities. Speaking of the plans to L'Enfant, he said:

"As they are connected with the notes I made in my travels and often are necessary to explain them to myself, I will beg your care of them and to return them when no longer useful to you, leaving you absolutely free to keep them as long as useful. I am happy that the President has left the planning of the town in such good hands and have no doubt it will be done to general satisfaction. Considering that the grounds to be reserved for the public or to be paid for by the acre, I think very liberal reservations should be made for them."

Again he wrote to L'Enfant:

"Having communicated to the President, before he went away, such general ideas on the subject of the town as occurred to me, I make no doubt that, in explaining himself to you on the subject, he has interwoven with his own ideas such of mine as he approved. For fear of repeating, therefore, what he did not approve, and having more confidence in the unbiased state of his mind than in my own, I avoid interfering with what he may have expressed to you."

A LOVER OF GOOD ARCHITECTURE

The detailed plans of Jefferson for the buildings of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and the calculations of their cost still extant, show his skill and talent in architecture and his practical familiarity with methods and cost of construction. One cannot visit Monticello without realizing his love of natural beauty and his power as a landscape architect.

I was much interested in a recent visit to the University of Virginia to note the effect of good architecture in the university buildings upon a student body. Everything on the grounds conforms to the original plan of Jefferson, except one building constructed soon after the Civil War according to the unsophisticated and inartistic plans of the donor. That structure, although a large one and useful because of the space it affords, is an eyesore to every student who breathes in the catholic and cultivated spirit of Jefferson in his daily life, and they long for the day when they can dispense with it. The students' attitude shows the educational effect of good architecture upon those who live with it.

Jefferson, like Washington, had an adequate conception of the future of the Federal City, for he says in his letter written at Washington to Dr. Joseph Priestley, the great Unitarian, under date of April 9, 1803:

"I have not heard particularly what is the state of your health; but as it has been equal to the journey to Philadelphia, perhaps it might encourage the curiosity you must feel to see for once this place, which nature has formed on a beautiful scale, and circumstances destine for a great one."

ITS DAY OF SMALL THINGS

In its history Washington city has had to live through the day of small things. The plan of L'Enfant met the obstinacy and lack of the artistic sense of certain legislators who closed the vista between the White House and the Capitol by insisting on the erection of the Treasury across the line of Pennsylvania avenue. Then later on, when Congress seemed determined to minimize everything national, it retroceded to Virginia the part of the ten miles square on the south side of the Potomac River and furnished substantial proof of its contracted view of Washington's future. This was quite a departure from the broad, liberal attitude of Jeffer-

THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE HOUSE WING OF THE CAPITOL

Washington well justifies the statement that it is a city of magnificent distances. Standing on the brow of Capitol Hill, we may gaze off to the west to the great monument, made needle-like in the distance, and beyond it to the hills of Virginia, wrapped in the blue of the distance. To the northwest lies the newer city, stretching far away to the heights of Maryland.

Photo by E. L. Crandall

WASHINGTON IS A CITY OF COLUMNS

Few cities have borrowed so extensively as Washington from the architectural achievements of the past. The employment of the column in its public architecture is notable. A few there are of the ornate Corinthian design, and a considerable number of the stern and uncompromising Doric; but most of them express that delicate blending of the ornate and the simple that we find in the Ionian. The architectural messages of the Parthenon, the tomb of Halicarnassus, the Pantheon, and many other famous edifices of the past have been translated into American stone and marble and made to enrich the beauty of a beautiful capital. This is a view from the steps of the D. A. R. Building (see also page 265).

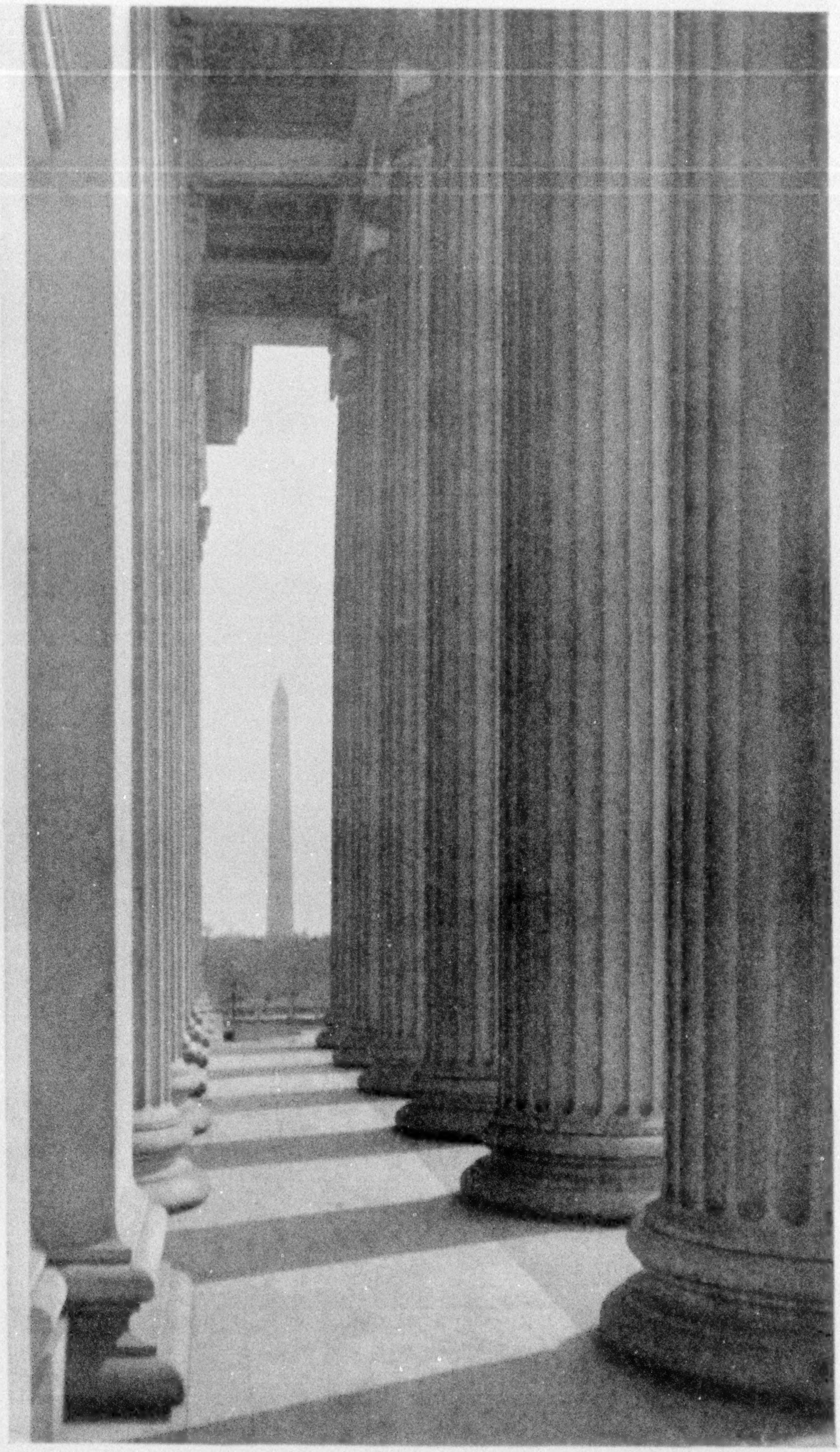


Photo by E. L. Crandall

DETAIL OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT COLONNADES

There are few architectural features in the New World which surpass in majesty the splendid colonnades and porticos of the United States Treasury. Seventy-two great Ionic columns, stately monoliths, fashioned like those of the Temple of Pallas at Athens, stretch along the east front and enter into the composition of the porticos on the north, the west, and the south fronts. Each of these columns, fashioned from a single stone, is 36 feet and 9 inches in height, 12 feet and 6¾ inches in circumference, and weighs approximately 35 tons. Where the monoliths now stand formerly were sectional sandstone pillars, which early began to crumble. The work of replacing them with columns chiseled from single blocks of granite was begun before the Civil War and completed in 1909 (see page 255).

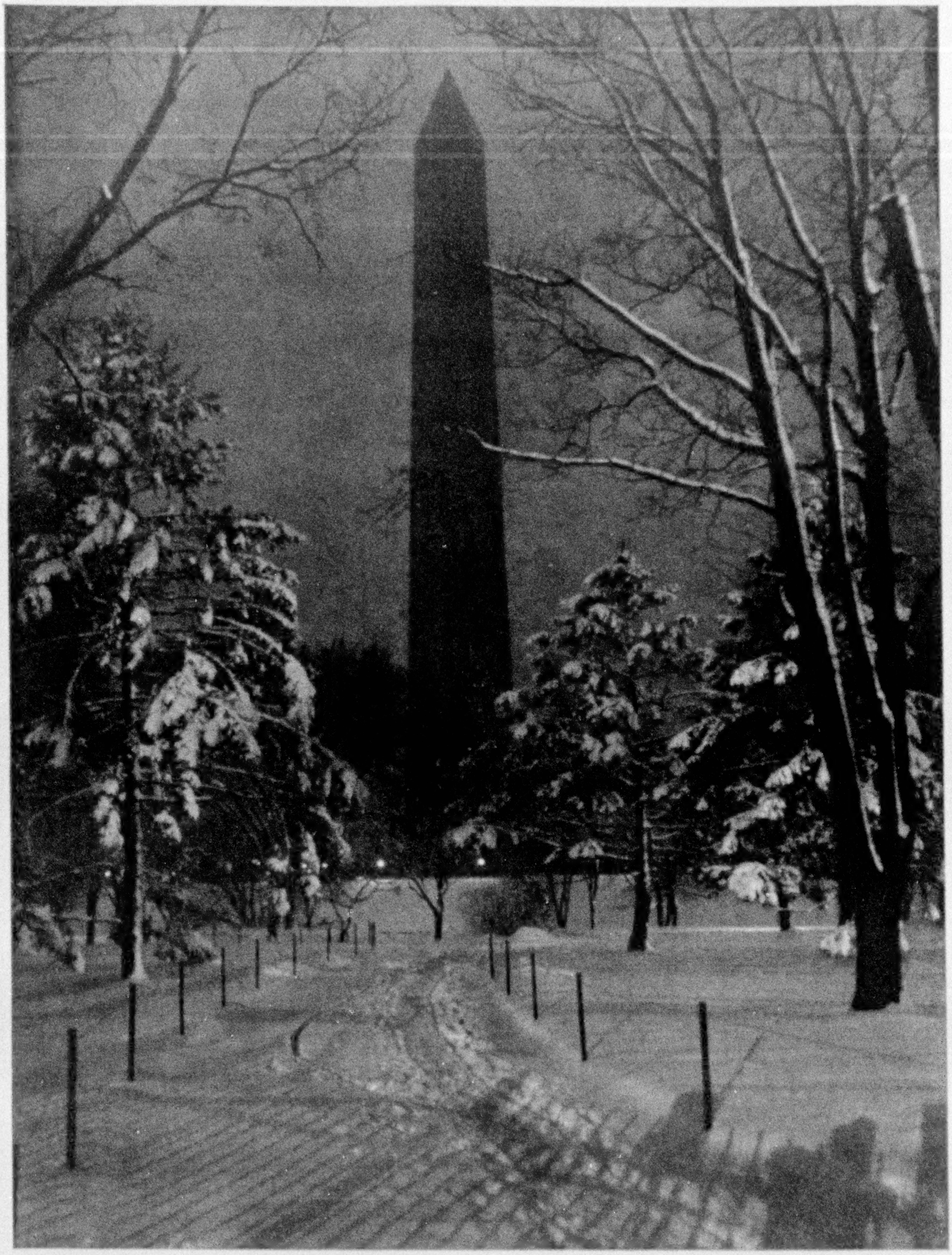


Photo by E. L. Crandall

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT ON A WINTER'S NIGHT

With a new character for each new hour, a different aspect for every change of light and shade, the Washington Monument seems to link heaven and earth in the darkness, to pierce the sky in the light, and to stand an immovable mountain peak as the mists of every storm go driving by. With a height of 555 feet, a base of 55 feet square, and walls tapering from 15 feet at the base to 18 inches at the top; with its interior lined with memorial stones from the several States, from many famous organizations, and from a number of foreign countries; with its stately simplicity and the high qualities of manhood it honors, it is fitting that the aluminum tip that caps it should bear the phrase "Laus Deo."

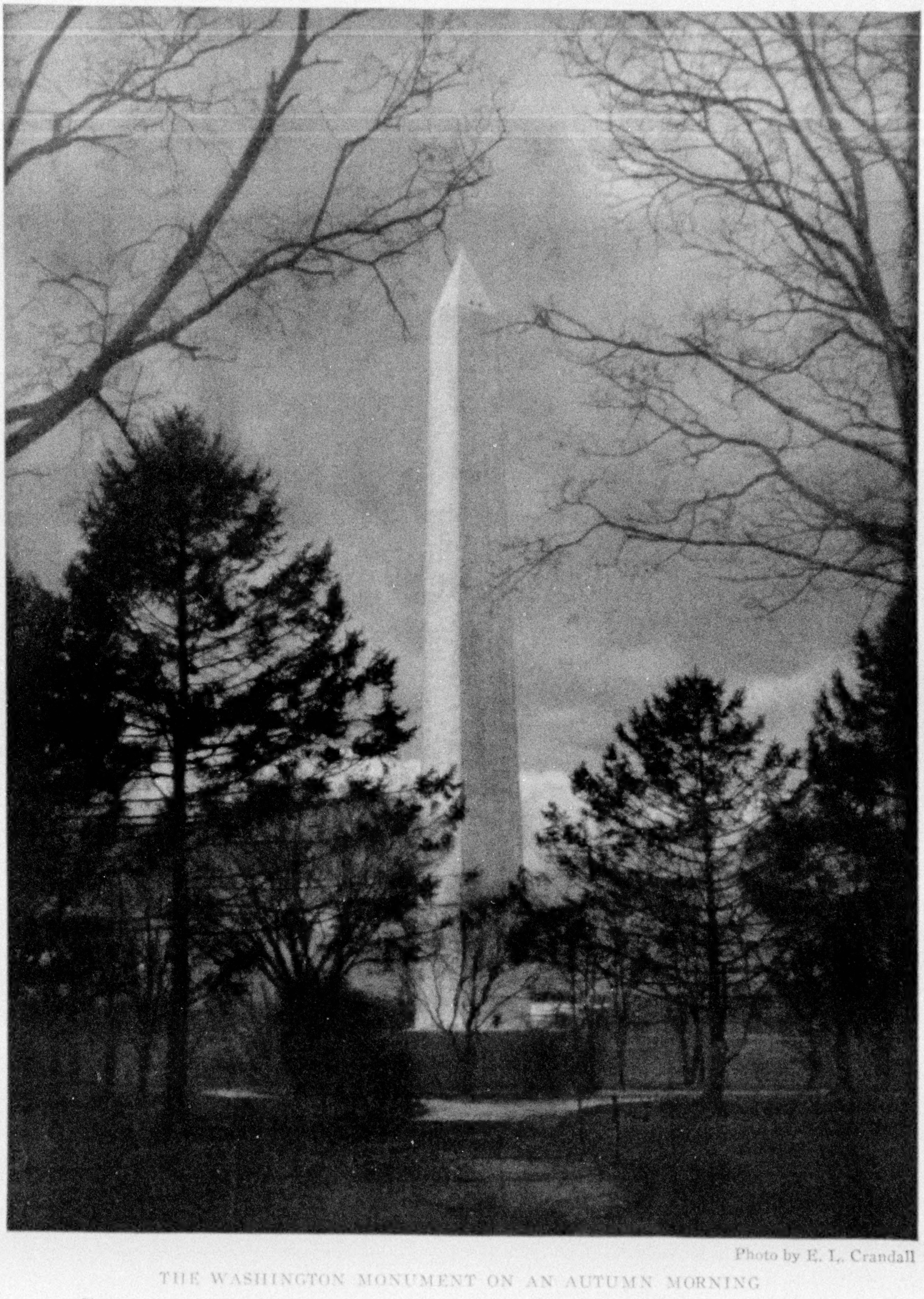


Photo by E. L. Crandall

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT ON AN AUTUMN MORNING

"Taken by itself, the Washington Monument stands not only as one of the most stupendous works of man, but also as one of the most beautiful of all human creations. Indeed, it is at once so great and so simple that it seems to be almost a work of nature. Dominating the entire District of Columbia, it has taken its place with the Capitol and the White House as the three foremost national structures."

XUM

Photo by E. L. Crandall

DUPONT CIRCLE IN JANUARY

One scarcely knows when to admire the parks of Washington the more—when dressed in vivid green and set with a wild and yet harmonious riot of color during the summer or when wrapped in winter's mantle of unsullied white. Circles and small squares are placed at the intersections of the several avenues, and most of them commemorate the military heroes of the nation—Washington, Lafayette, Thomas, Scott, Sheridan, Farragut, Dupont, and McPherson.

Photo by E. L. Crandall

SOUTH FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE

In the original plans of Washington the south front was intended to be the main front of the White House; modern conditions have made the north front the main one. From this colonnaded portico one looks out through old trees, over a well-planted garden, past the most beautiful fountain in the city to the Mall, the Washington Monument, the Potomac River, and the hills of Virginia. On the slopes below this portico thousands of brightly dressed children, high and low, rich and poor, gather on Easter Monday for the tradition-honored egg-rolling on the White House grounds (see also pages 260 and 261).

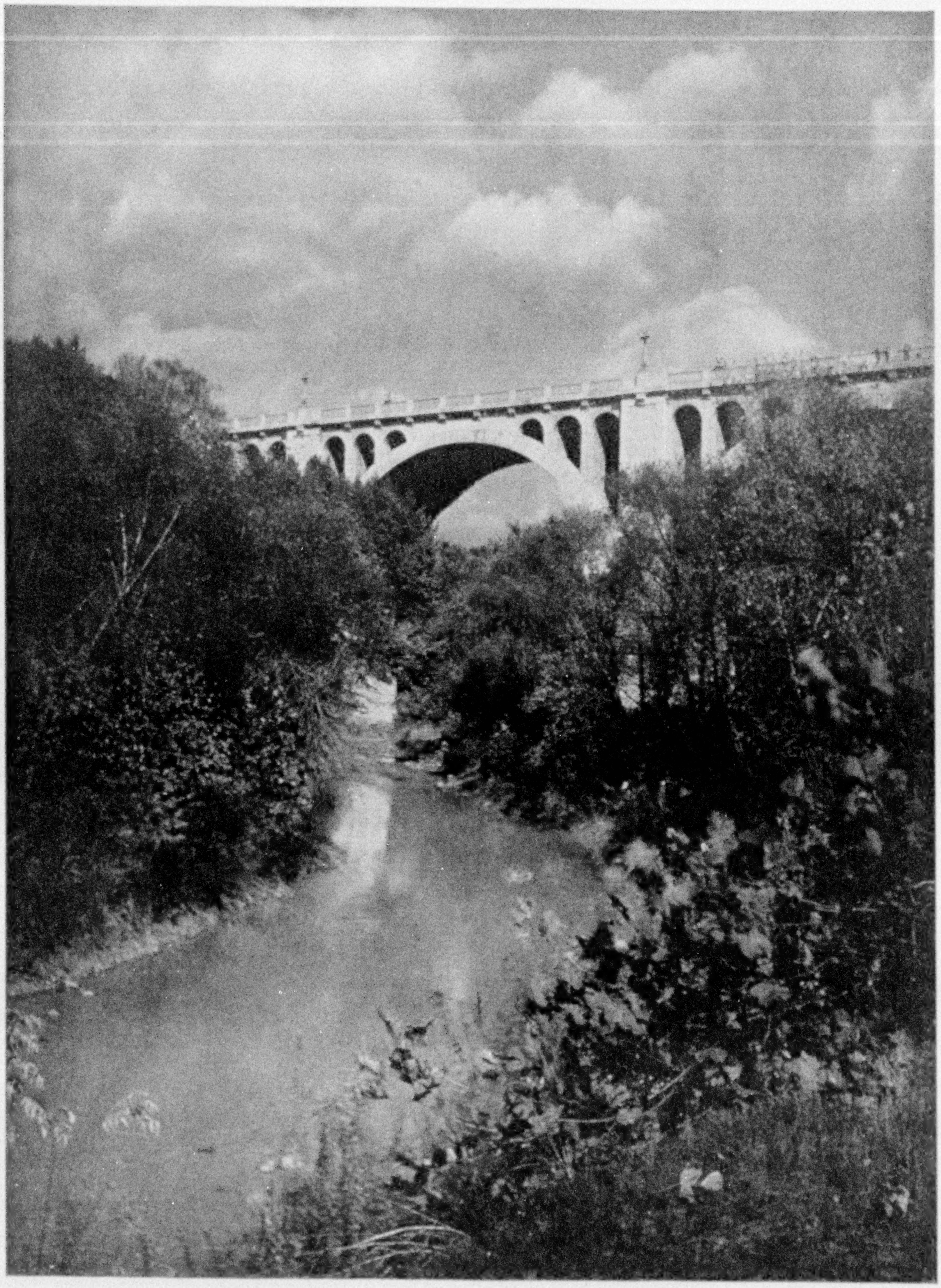


Photo by E. L. Crandall

A SPAN OF THE CONNECTICUT AVENUE BRIDGE

The Washington of the future will be famous for the beauty of its bridges. With their solid construction, their graceful arches, their broad roadways, and the picturesque development of the streams they span, those already constructed have won fame in the world of bridge architecture, and those planned will be fit companions to them.

Photo by E. L. Crandall

A WASHINGTON WINTER SCENE

Although Washington winters are usually mild and filled with some of the most beautiful days of the year, there are times when the mercury draws itself down into the bulb of the thermometer and snow and ice are supreme. But those times are neither frequent nor of long duration. A single day's sunshine often removes every trace of yesterday's reign of snow and ice. This picture gives a corner of New Hampshire avenue. All the avenues in our capital are named after the States of the Union.

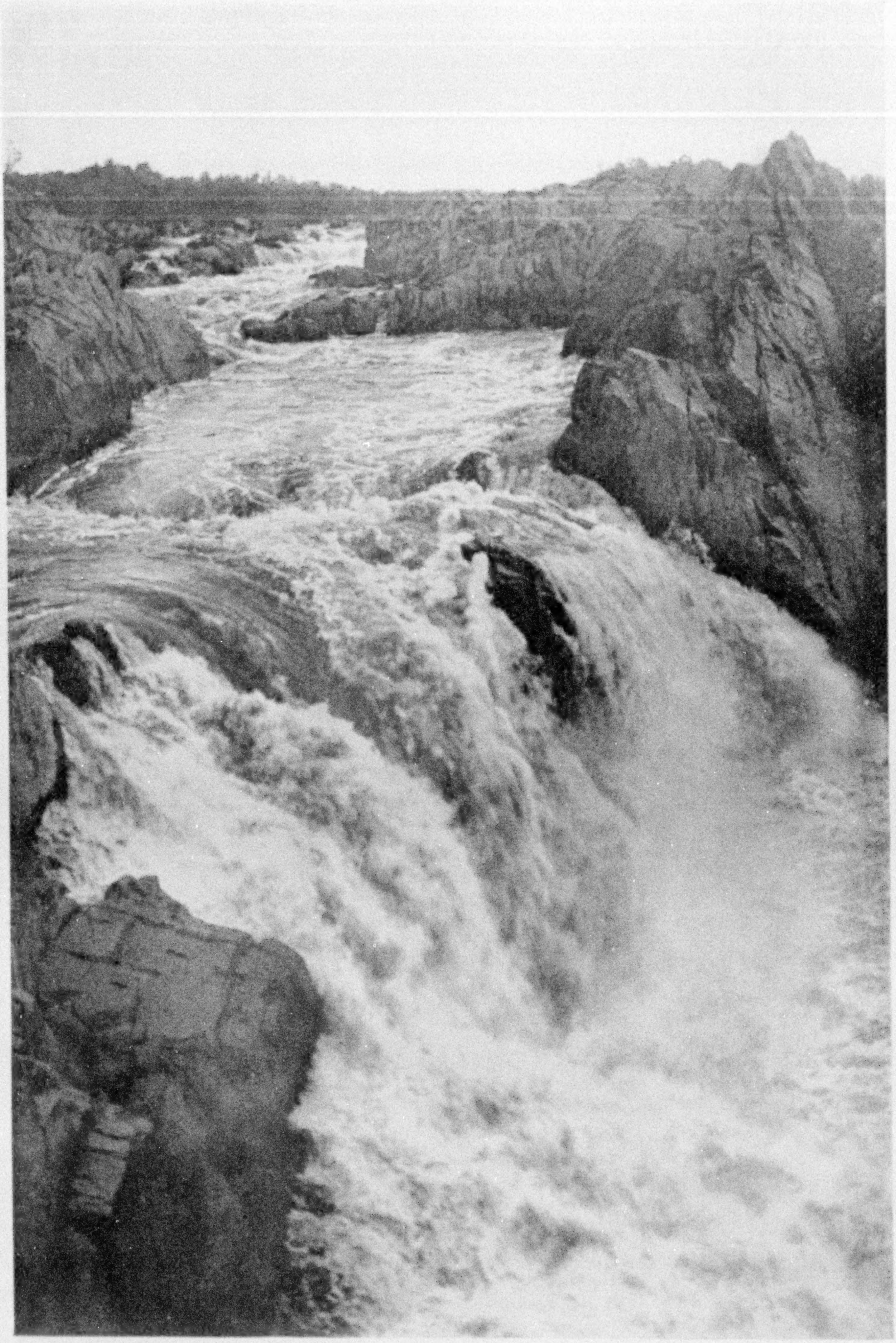


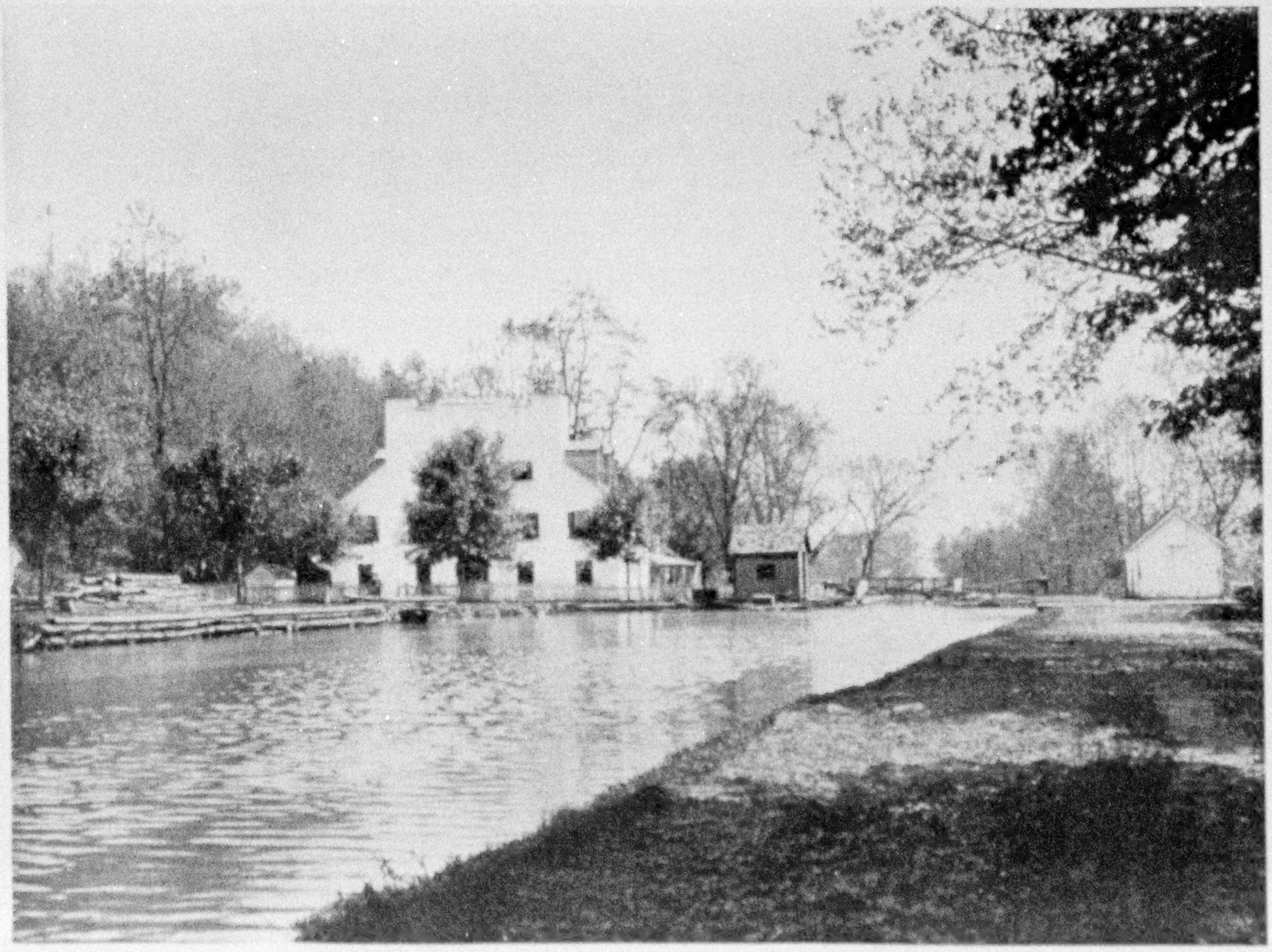
Photo by E. L. Crandall

THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC

Twelve miles from Washington are the Great Falls of the Potomac, pronounced by the Fine Arts Commission quite as well worth preservation as the greater passages of natural scenery in the national parks of the West. They form one of the most splendid cataracts on the Atlantic watershed. It is proposed in the plan of the ultimate Washington to make the Great Falls the terminus of a great Riverside Drive that will stretch westward from the eastern point of Potomac Park and which will protect and preserve for future generations some of the most beautiful river scenery in America.

ALONG THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

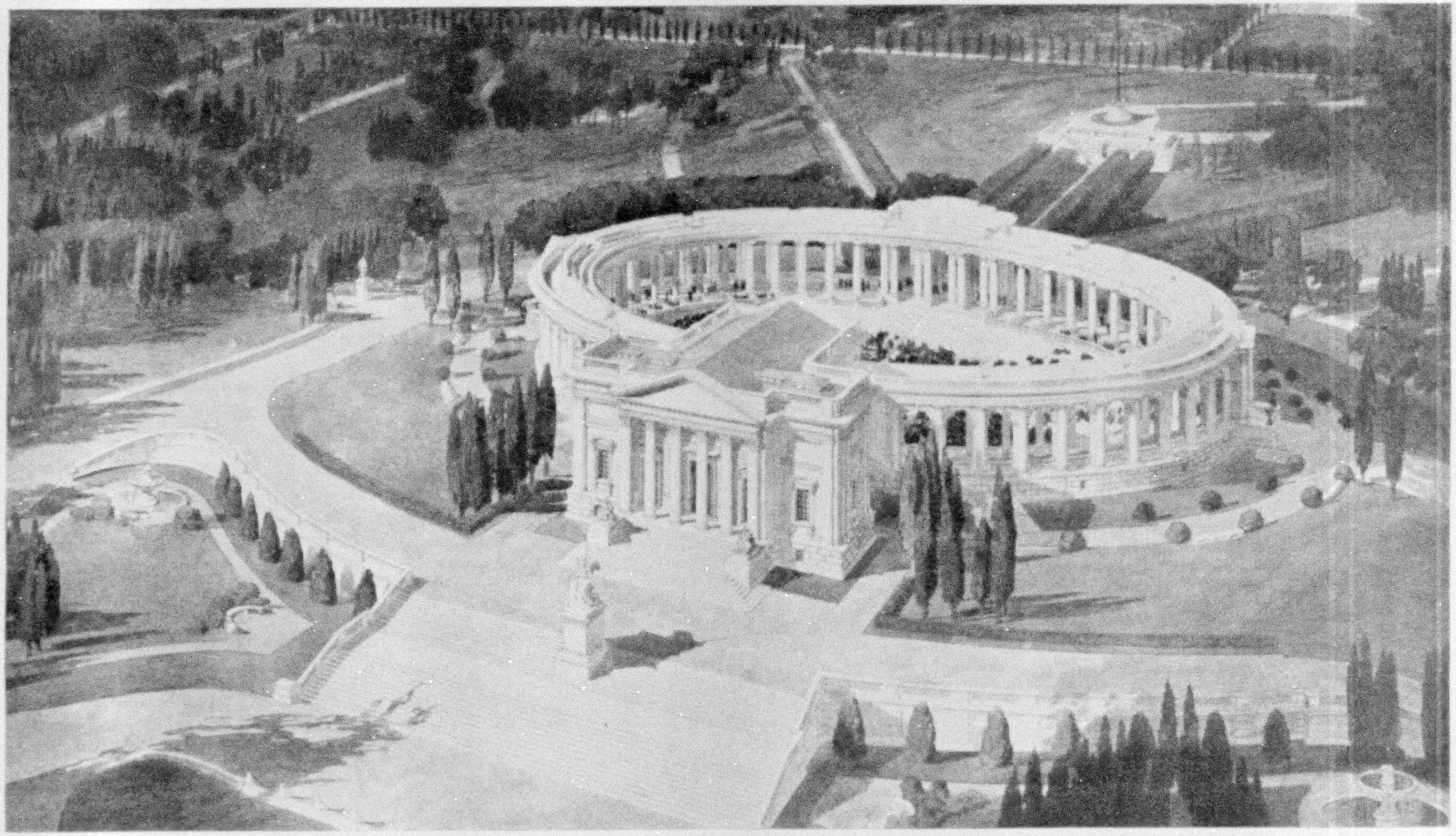
Stretching from tide-water to slack-water along the Potomac, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, whose construction Washington himself helped finance, has a charm of its own, as, half disclosed and half revealed, it winds among the trees; and not the least part of this charm is the slow, old-fashioned movement of the boats and of the people on and near this ancient waterway. Already pleasure-seekers in canoe and motor-boat enjoy its beauties, and it is becoming increasingly popular as a route between the populous city and picturesque charms of the river region.



Photos by Albert G. Robinson

A VIEW OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL AT GREAT FALLS (SEE PAGE 238)

Few of the world's artificial waterways equal the rare beauty of this one, and in the plans of the ultimate Washington it will play no inconspicuous rôle as a part of the great national playground in the environs of the capital.



THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER

Ground has just been broken for the new memorial amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery which is to commemorate the heroic dead of the nation. Two years will be required for the completion of the structure, which will cost three-quarters of a million dollars. It will be a graceful marble ellipse, set with a temple facing over a broad stairway and a beautiful garden toward the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, and the Capitol. Carrere and Hastings are the architects.

THE NATIONAL BIVOUAC OF OUR SOLDIER DEAD: ARLINGTON

"Nothing could be more impressive than the rank after rank of white stones, inconspicuous in themselves, covering the gentle, wooded slopes and producing the desired effect of a vast army in its last resting place"

THE PROPOSED HOMES OF FOUR DEPARTMENTS

In the execution of the plans for adequately housing the several departments of the Federal government the blocks lying southeast of the Treasury (see page 243) have been acquired and plans have been drawn for the three buildings of a stately, simple design which are to house the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and Labor. They will adjoin the new Municipal Building across Fourteenth street, which is seen in the left of the picture and also on page 269. This is a view from the south front of the Treasury Building (see page 255).

Pennsylvania avenue, 6,000 feet long between the Capitol grounds and the Treasury Building and 160 feet wide, is the Appian Way of the American Republic. All of the historic pageants of a great nation's capital sweep up and down this broad thoroughfare, and often as many as 300,000 people gather to witness them. The land in the right foreground (all that to the right of the +) has been acquired by the government, and upon it will be erected (unless present plans are changed) the first of the three new buildings shown on the preceding page.

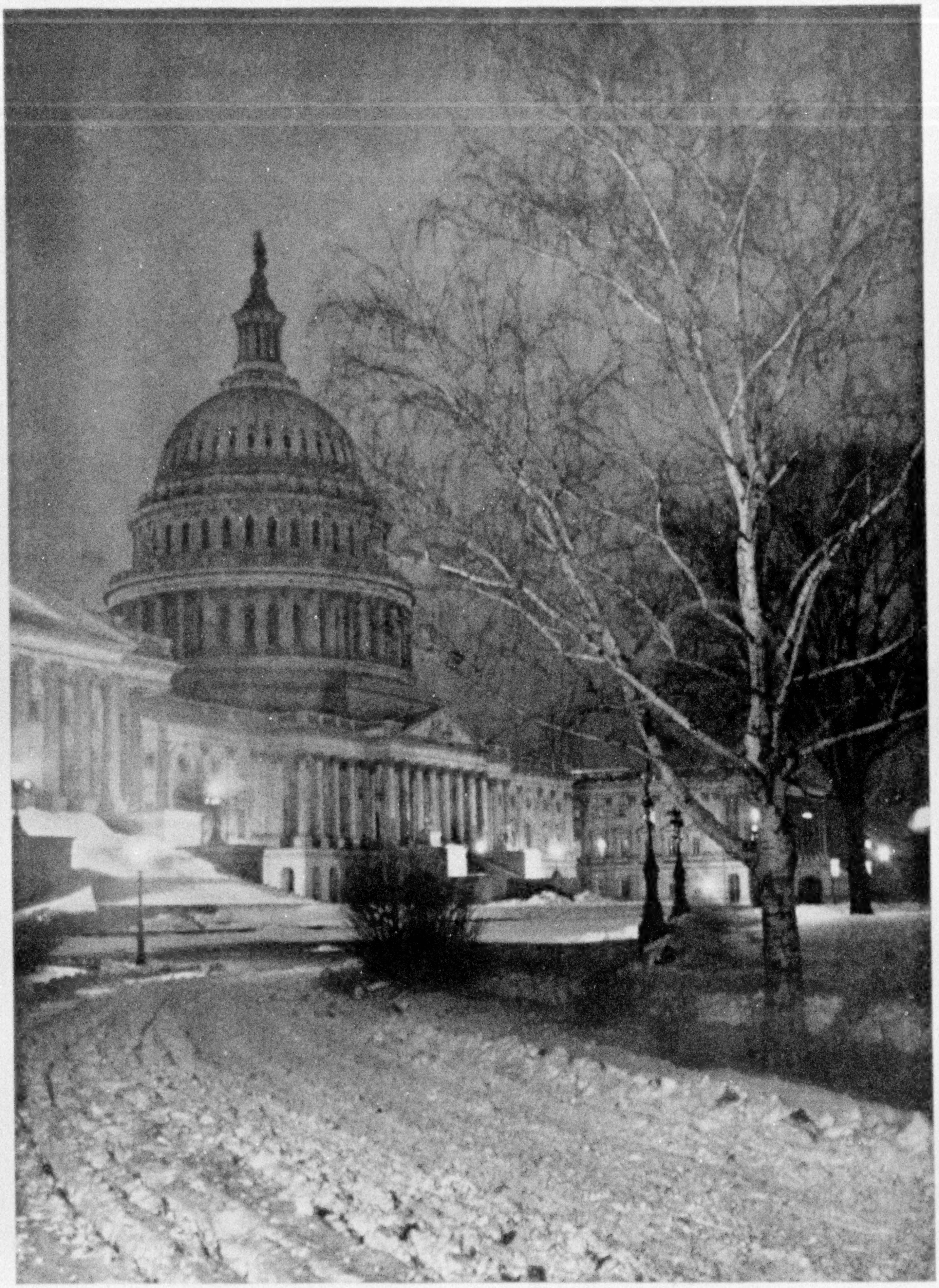


Photo by E. L. Crandall

THE CAPITOL ON A WINTER'S NIGHT

Imposing by day, the dome of the Nation's Capitol is impressive by night. Silhouetted against the sky, with its surmounting statue of Armed Liberty facing the east and seeming to peer over the horizon for the first faint glimpse of the morrow's dawn, no one who beholds it can ever forget the sight.

SUPPLEMENT TO NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, WASHIGTON, D.C.
GILBERT H. GROSVENOR, EDITOR

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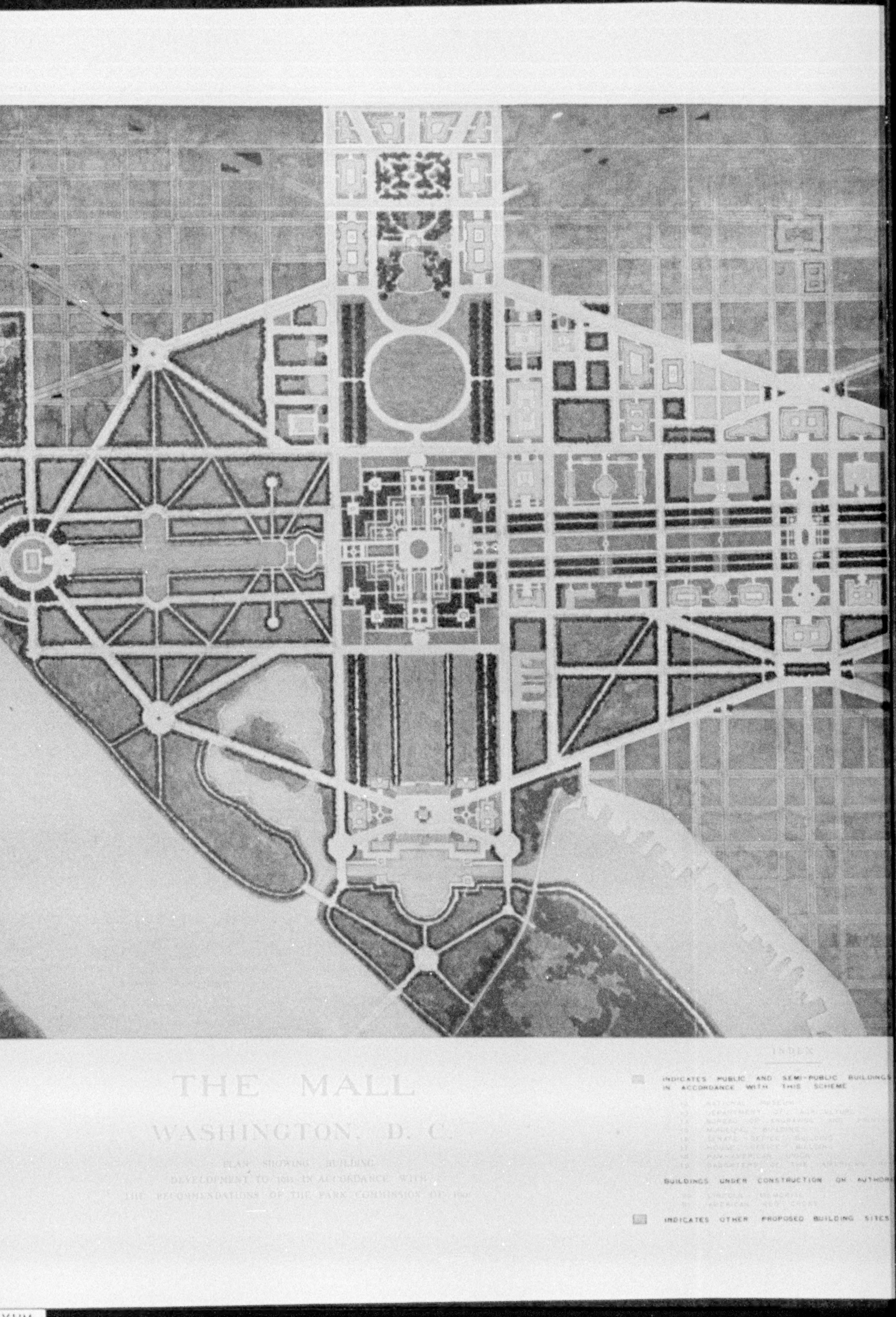

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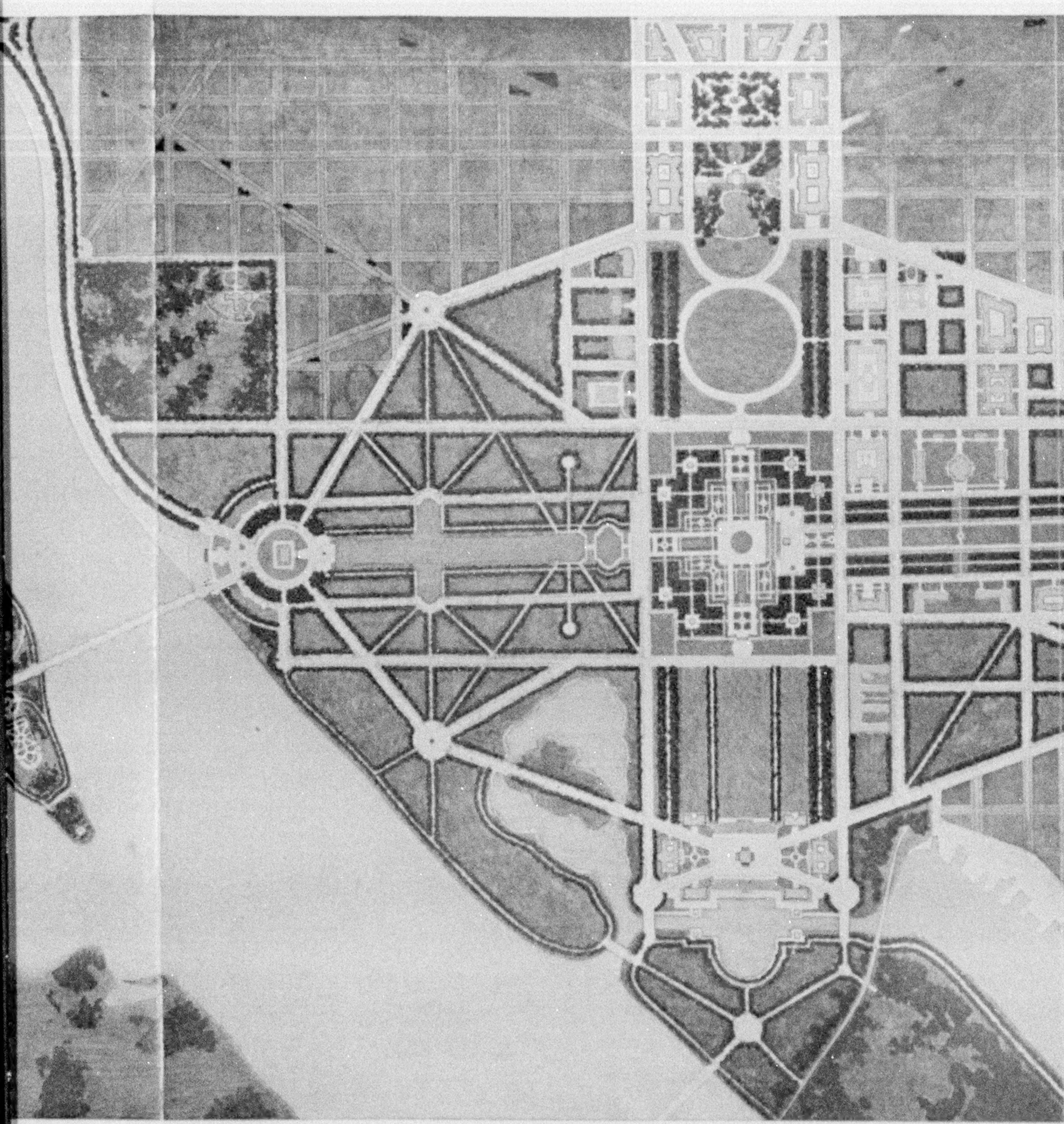

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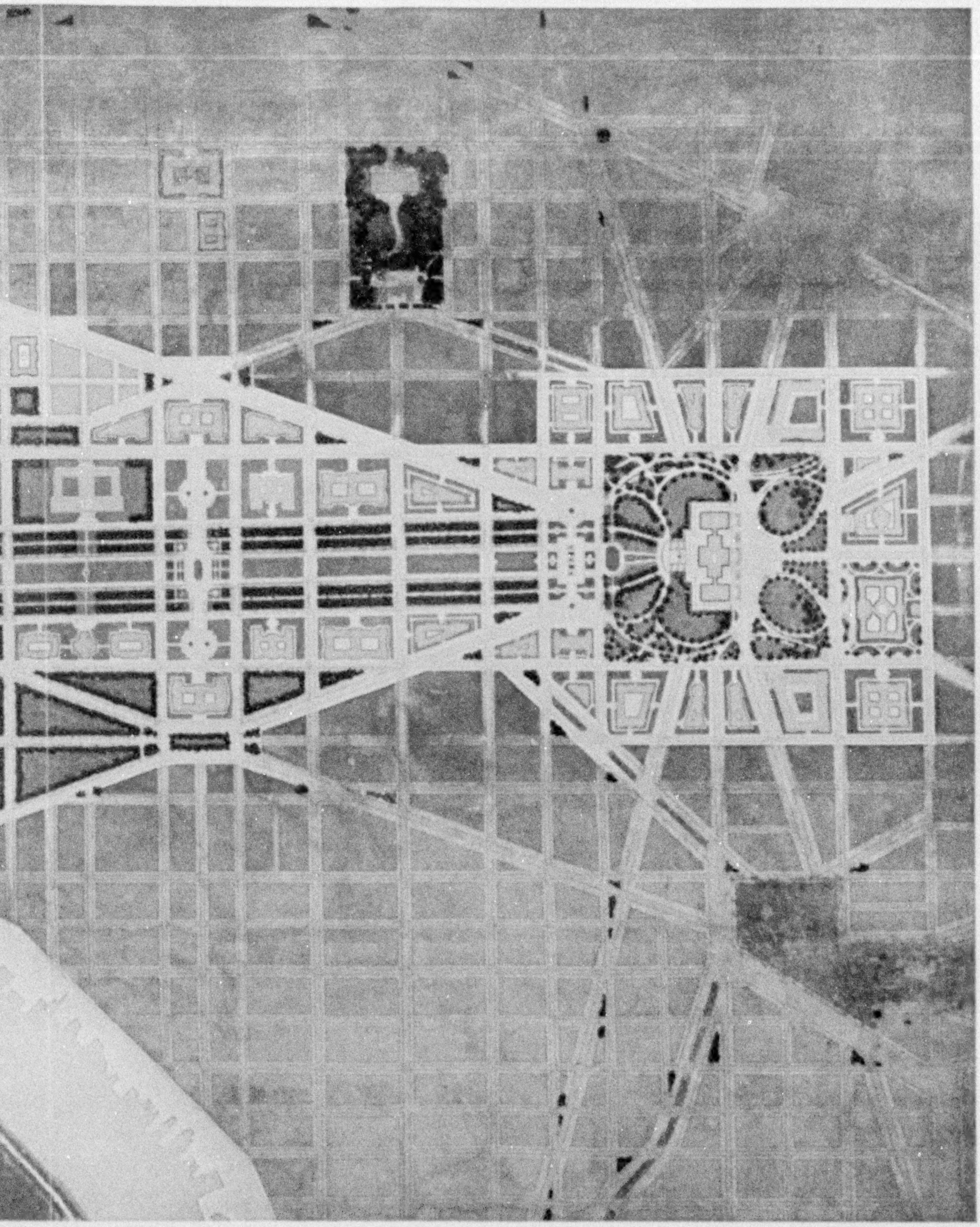

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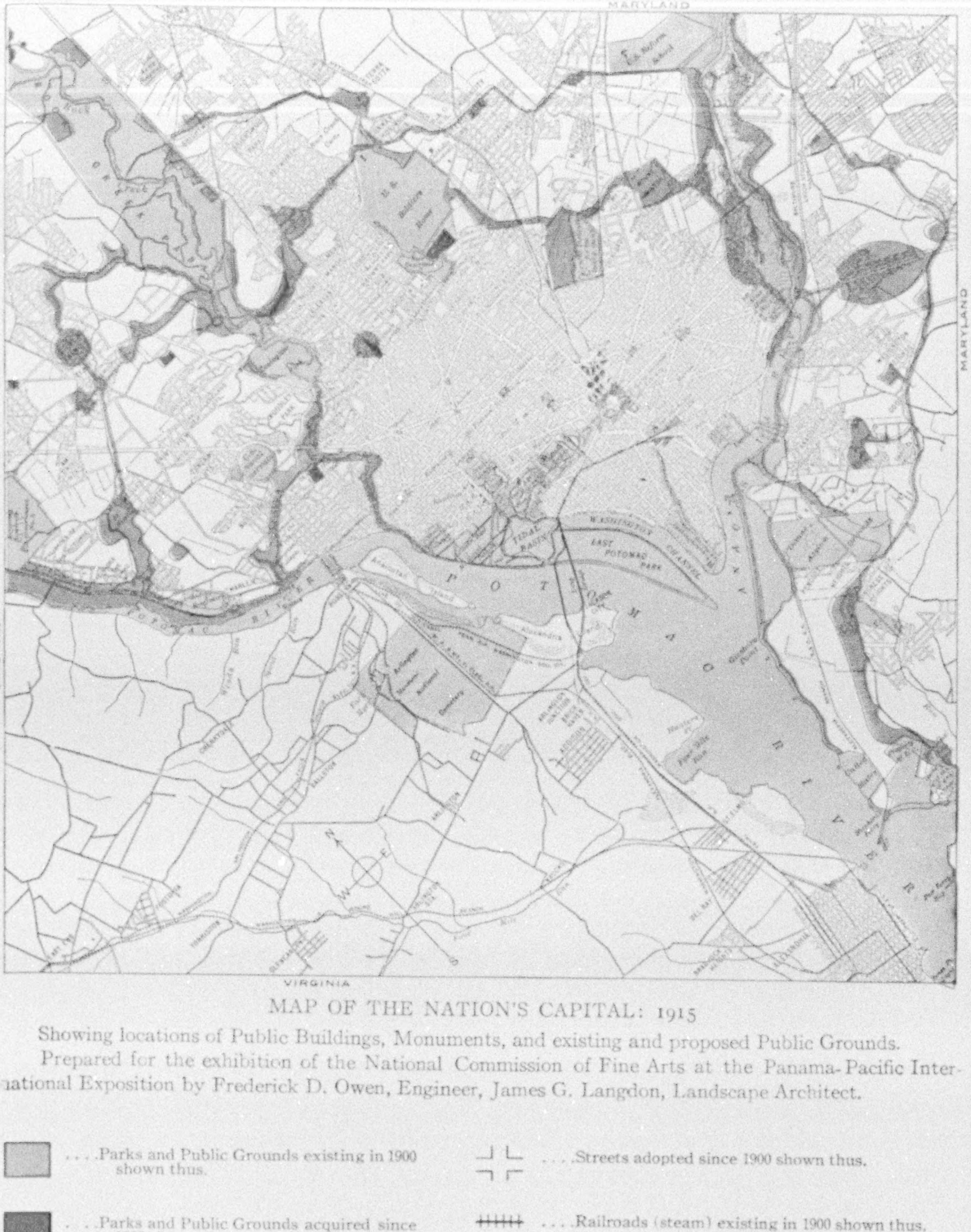


MAP OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL: 1915

Showing locations of Public Buildings, Monuments, and existing and proposed Public Grounds. Prepared for the exhibition of the National Commission of Fine Arts at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition by Frederick D. Owen, Engineer, James G. Langdon, Landscape Architect.

....Parks and Public Grounds existing in 1900 shown thus.

....Parks and Public Grounds acquired since 1900 shown thus.

....Additional Parks and Public Grounds recommended by the Park Commission of 1901 shown thus.

....Public and Quasi-Public Buildings and Monuments existing in 1900 shown thus.

....Public and Quasi-Public Buildings and Monuments undertaken since 1900 shown thus.

....Streets adopted since 1900 shown thus.

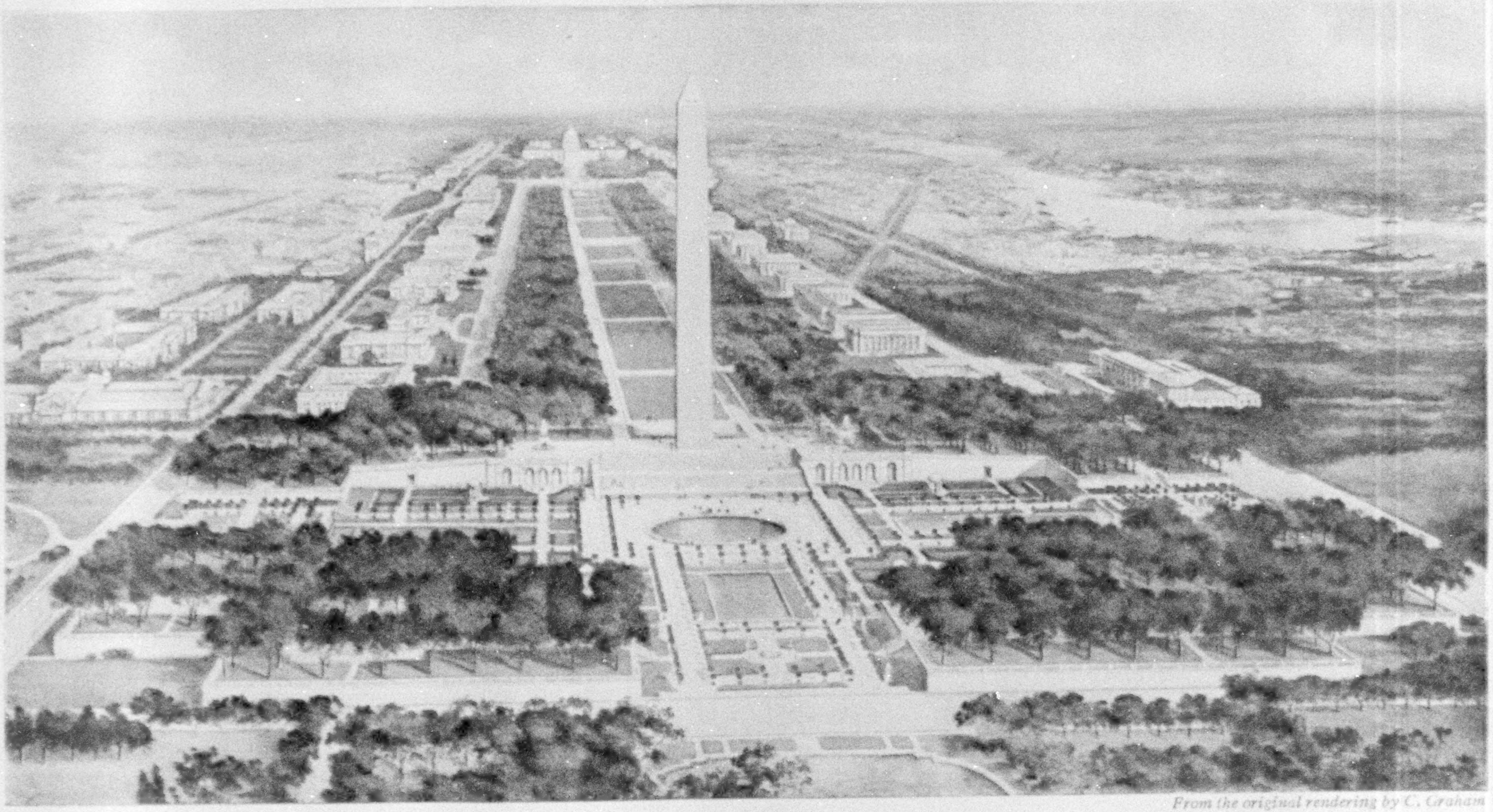
....Railroads (steam) existing in 1900 shown thus.

....Railroads (steam and electric) built since 1900 shown thus.

....Railroads (steam) existing in 1900 which have been retained shown thus.

....That part of the District south west of the Potomac River was ceded back to Virginia in 1846—originally 10 miles square.

XUM



From the original rendering by C. Graham

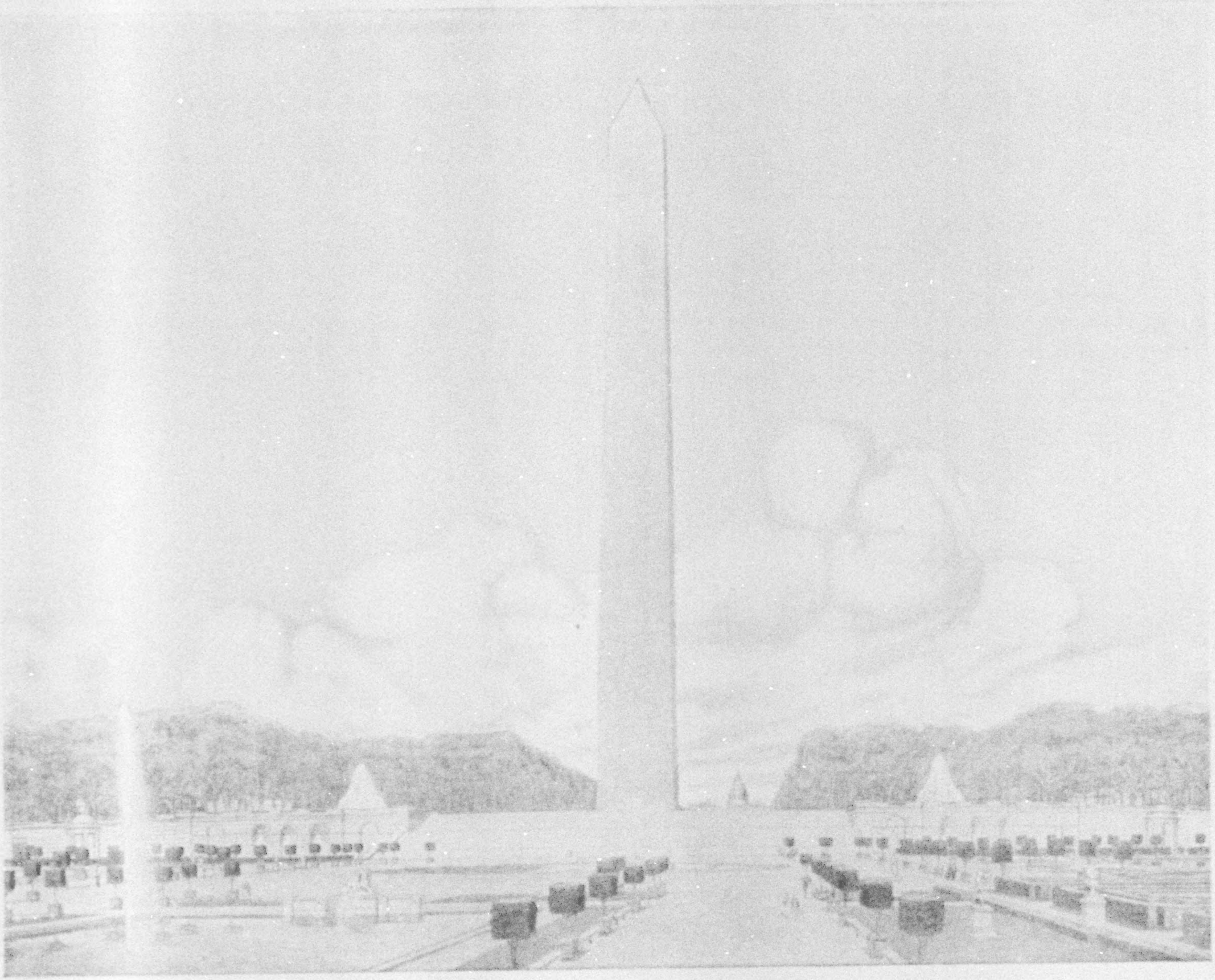
THE WASHINGTON OF THE ARTIST'S DREAM

The plan of the Park Commission provides for a magnificent garden more than two miles long, linking the Lincoln Memorial and the Capitol together, with the Washington Monument between and stately rows of government buildings bordering that part between the Monument and the Capitol. This view in the Monument Garden shows the proposed treatment of approaches and terraces, forming a setting for the Washington Monument. (See page 248.)

From the original rendering by Jules Guerin

VIEW OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL FROM THE LEE MANSION HOUSE AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY

Showing the relation of the Memorial to the Washington Monument and the Capitol. The tomb of Peter Charles l'Enfant is shown in the foreground. A century ago General Lafayette looked across the Potomac River from the fine old mansion at Arlington, and declared that never before had his eyes beheld a rarer view. Then Capitol Hill was not crowned by its present stately Capitol, then the Washington Monument did not rise with its majestic sweep toward the empyrean. Then neither the gold-domed Congressional Library, the graceful Union Station, the temple-columned Treasury, the green-carpeted Potomac Park, nor the splendid sweep of a new city to the northwest added any of their beauty to the landscape.



From the original rendering
by Jules Guerin

VIEW OF GROUNDS AND MONUMENT

"Build it to the skies, you cannot outreach the loftiness of his principles. Found it upon the massive and eternal rock; you cannot make it more enduring than his fame! Construct it of the peerless Parian marble; you cannot make it purer than his life! Exhaust upon it the rules and principles of ancient and modern art; you cannot make it more proportionate than his character."—*Winthrop.*

VIEW SHOWING THE PROPOSED TREATMENT OF UNION SQUARE AT THE HEAD OF THE MALL

This treatment of the grounds at the base of Capitol Hill conforms generally to the L'Enfant plans, which show "a public walk through which carriages may ascend to the upper square of the Federal house." What is now the Botanic Garden is to be converted into a broad thoroughfare, so enriched with parterres of green as to form an organic connection between the Capitol and the Mall. The Grant Memorial, consisting of a statue of Grant and several subordinate groups, stands between Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenuse, at the foot of Capitol Hill.

XUM

From the original rendering by B. B. Long

VIEW OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL FACING TOWARD WASHINGTON MONUMENT

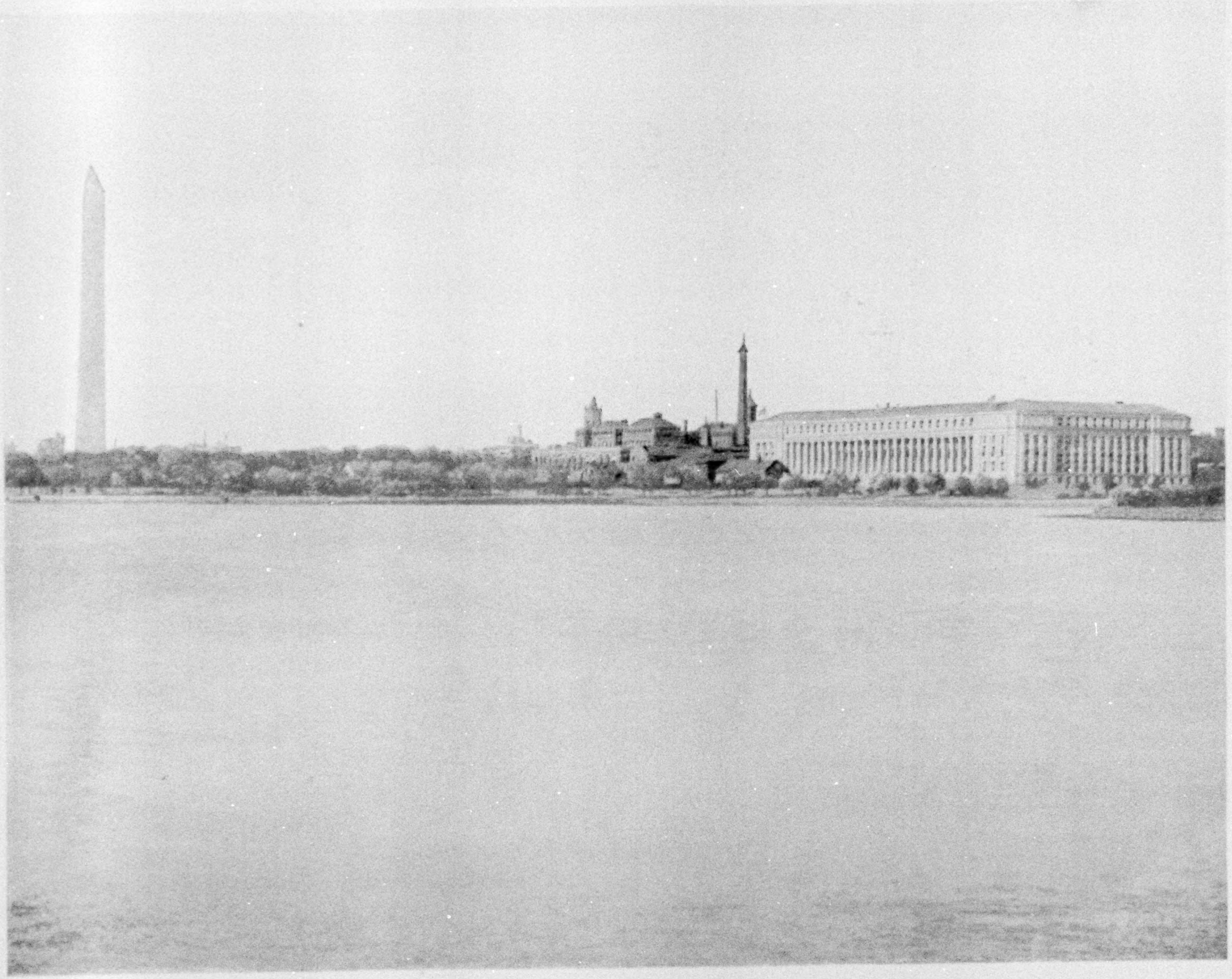
The Lincoln Memorial will be the costliest monument to the memory of one man ever reared by a republic. The Capitol, at one end of the great parkway stretching from Capitol Hill to the Potomac, is a monument to the Government; the Lincoln Memorial, at the other end of that parkway is a monument to the savior of that Government; and the Washington Monument, standing between, is a monument to its founder. The Memorial will stand on a broad terrace 45 feet above grade. The colonnade will be 188 feet long and 118 feet wide, and will contain 36 columns, 44 feet high and 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at the base. Within the interior of the structure will be three halls. In the central hall, which will be 60 feet wide, 70 long and 60 high, there will be a noble statue of Lincoln, while in the two side halls will be bronze tablets containing the Great Emancipator's second inaugural address and his Gettysburg speech. Henry Bacon is the architect of the Memorial, which will be completed in two years.

VIEW OF LINCOLN MEMORIAL FROM RIVERSIDE DRIVE

In the plan of the Ultimate Washington is provision for the realization of the dream of Andrew Jackson that "the broad and beautiful river separating two of the original Thirteen States" shall come to be "spanned with arches of ever-enduring granite, symbolical of the firmly established union of the North and South." For there is provision for a great memorial bridge which shall unite Arlington with Washington, link Virginia with the District of Columbia, and bind together the North and the South. The proposed bridge will be a link connecting two parts of a Government parkway stretching in one grand sweep from the westernmost gates of Fort Myer to the easternmost grounds of the Capitol, and forming the physical heart of the American nation.

THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE

Here the officers of the United States come to take courses preparing them for advancement to higher grades, and to work out the military situation as it is likely to be in the case of hostilities with any foreign enemy. The School of National Defense, whose classes are composed of honor graduates of the infantry, cavalry and artillery schools of Fort Leavenworth and Fort Monroe, also holds its sessions in the Washington Barracks grounds, of which the War College site is a part. These grounds are situated at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia (or Eastern Branch) Rivers. The area to be developed in that vicinity is the water gate of Washington. McKim, Mead and White were the architects of the War College.



THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Viewed from Potomac Park across the tidal basin, this is one of the most dignified of all the noble structures which adorn the Nation's Capital. Out of its portals come the million dollars of new papermoney demanded by the commerce of the United States every day; the billions of stamps that are affixed to the nation's mail; and the millions of internal revenue stamps with which the nation collects its internal taxes. The very piece of linen that was a baby's christening robe may be in the bill that dowers her as a bride, and may come back to her again in the binding of the baby book of her first grandchild. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing was designed by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The old buildings shown in red are to be replaced by buildings designed in conformity with the plan.

XUM

THE UNION STATION (RIGHT) AND THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE (LEFT)

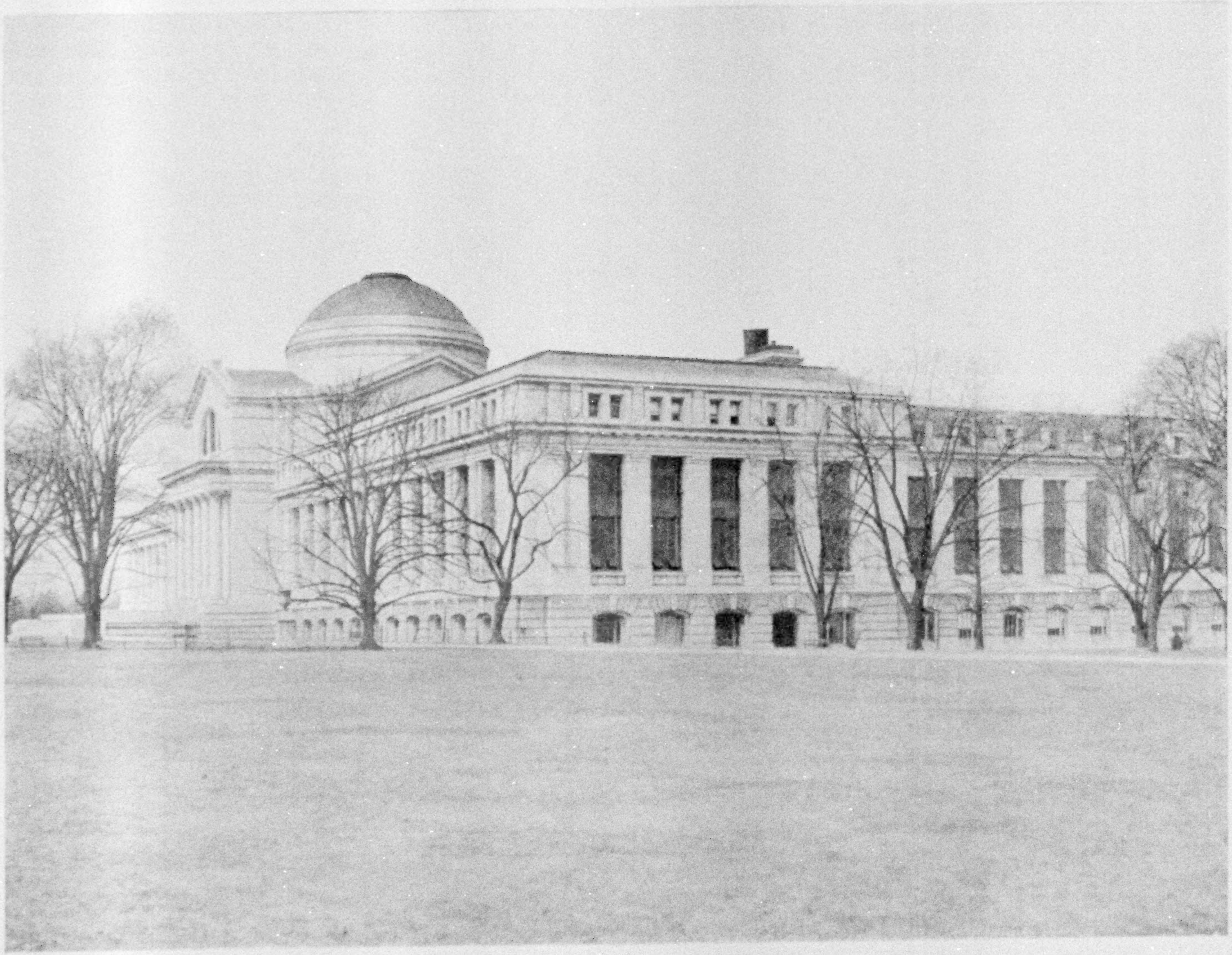
Covering an area of nearly six acres, the Union Station is still more conspicuous for its beauty than for its size. An army of 50,000 men could find standing room in the great concourse. The beautiful Capitol Park is to extend to the station's very portals, and the Capitol itself will first greet the eye of every visitor who passes out of the station's main entrance. The City Post Office was constructed as a model for the postal service of the country. In every part of the mailing room, and from the room itself to the train-shed of the Union Station, there are endless belts and conveyors designed to handle every type of matter from a special delivery letter to the largest mail bags and parcels. The clerks therefore scarcely have to move out of their tracks while on duty. Both buildings were designed by D. H. Burnham & Company.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

The United States Treasury is architecturally one of the most imposing buildings in the National Capital, although it is not set in grounds commensurate with its dignity and beauty. It is the richest money-box in the world, the gold and silver in its several vaults reaching a grand total of 300 million dollars. Approximately a million dollars of new money goes out of the Treasury every day and a like amount comes back worn out by the long chain of financial transactions in which it has figured, to be cut up, macerated and transformed into bookbinders' board worth $40 a ton.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING

This handsome structure in a city of beautiful architecture will soon be another addition to the group of buildings on the west side of Monument Park where it touches the White House Grounds. It is being constructed with funds, given, one-half by the United States Government, and one-half by friends of the American Red Cross Society, as a memorial to the women of the American Civil War. With the Treasury (see page 255), the White House (see page 261), the State, War and Navy Building, the Corcoran Art Gallery, the D. A. R. Continental Hall (see page 265), and the Pan-American Union Building (see page 264), it will constitute the most notable single group of buildings in America. The architects of the Red Cross Building are Trowbridge & Livingstone.



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

Its bird collection contains over 180,000 specimens and nearly 70,000 eggs; only two families of living birds are unrepresented. Its insect collection contains many hundred thousands of different kinds of insects, ranging from almost microscopic bugs up to the huge Hercules beetle. Its mammal collection contains about 150,000 specimens, ranging from the smallest shrew, which is barely one-fourth the size of a house mouse, to the giant dinosaur which makes the elephant look small in comparison.

The National Museum Building conforms to the architectural type planned to border the Mall from the Capitol to the gardens of the Washington Monument, for the housing of all of the bureaus of the government. The architects of this structure were Hornblower & Marshall.

THE VON STEUBEN MONUMENT IN LAFAYETTE SQUARE

Lafayette Square is regarded as the most beautiful park in the National Capital and the richest in historical associations. Grouped around the Square are Cosmos Club, which was formerly the Dolly Madison house; the Arlington Hotel property, where King Edward of England and other notables were entertained; St. John's Church, which has been attended by the majority of the Presidents of the United States; and many other notable buildings. Five statues grace the Square—Clark Mills' equestrian statue of General Jackson; the statue of Baron von Steuben, the great Prussian whose sword helped to achieve America's independence; that of Kosciuszko, the brilliant Pole whose sword was drawn in the same cause; Lafayette Monument, and that of Rochambeau, both of whom lent such splendid aid to America in the hour of her fight for freedom. The sculptor of the von Steuben monument was Albert Jaegers.

LINCOLN PARK

The monument to Abraham Lincoln in Lincoln Park. Showing the effect produced by a strong background of foliage.

Thomas Ball, sculptor.

XUM

THE WHITE HOUSE, SOUTH FRONT

Although the official residence of the Chief Executive of the United States may not in magnificence compare with the great palaces of the rulers of foreign countries, there is a stately simplicity in the White House that wins for it admiration from native and foreigner alike. It was the first building erected by the United States at the new seat of government, its site being selected and its cornerstone laid by the Father of his country himself. Like the Capitol, what was intended to be the front is now turned away from the main part of the city. The grounds around the White House harmonize with the simplicity of that structure itself, and the fountain in the south garden is one of the most effective in Washington.

THE WHITE HOUSE—NORTH FRONT

John Adams first occupied the structure in 1800, although it was a grey house then, having been built of Virginia freestone. When the British burned it in 1814, nothing was left but the blackened walls. White paint was used to cover the marks of the fire when it was rebuilt, and it became "The White House" except in official usage. In that usage it was "The President's House" in the early years of the republic; then it became "The Executive Mansion;" but finally President Roosevelt made formal usage correspond with popular thought, and "The White House" it became, and doubtless will continue to be as long as the United States holds her membership in the family of nations. In the famous East Room, the Presidents of a century have held their stateliest functions, brides have taken their nuptial vows, and millions of American tourists have found inspiration to good citizenship as they have come and gone in a century-long stream.

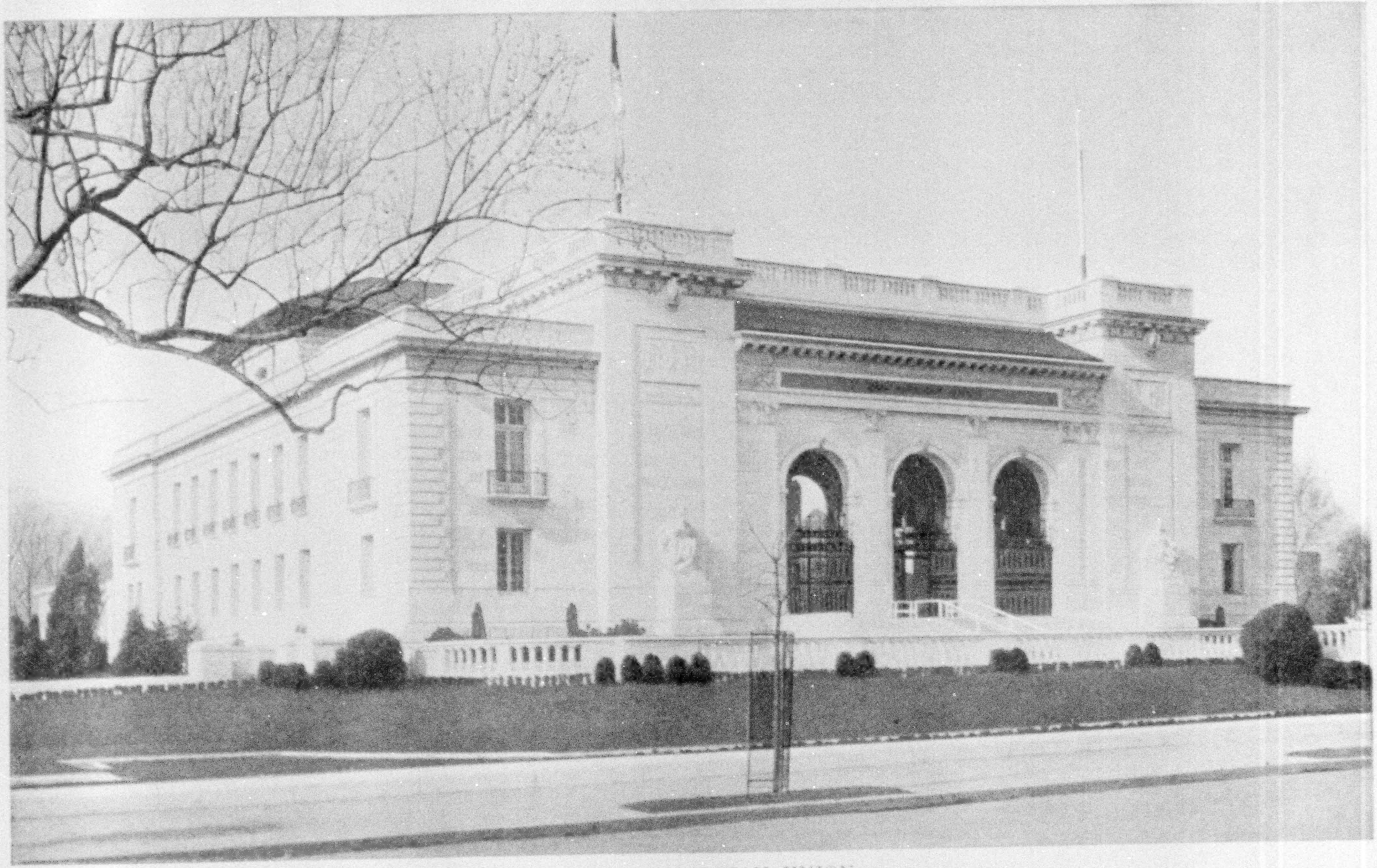
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Situated on Sixteenth Street, three blocks away from the beautiful Lafayette Square, (see page 258), which faces the White House, the home of the National Geographic Society stands as a noble monument to the deep interest of the American people in geographic science.

On the extreme right is Hubbard Memorial Hall, which was erected by the family of the Society's first President, Gardiner Greene Hubbard, as a memorial to him. Next to Hubbard Hall is the administration building, completed in 1913, at a cost of $175,000. Owing to the increasing popularity of the activities of the Society, additional land adjoining the administration building was purchased in 1914, at a cost of $105,000, upon which it is proposed to erect an auditorium and additional accommodations. The tentative design for the new building is shown on the left. See report of the Director and Editor, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, printed elsewhere in this number. Arthur B. Heaton is the architect.

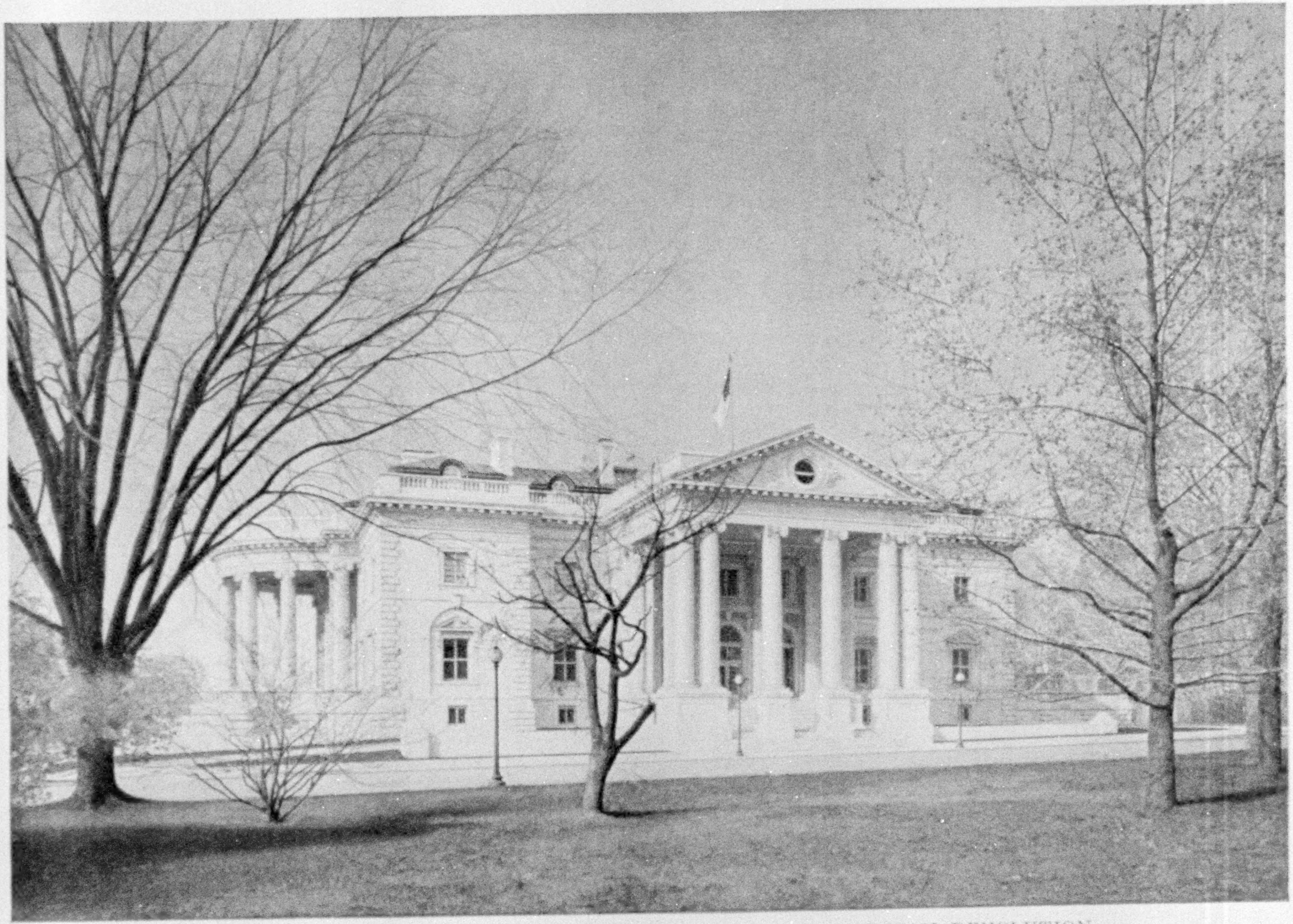
THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

Although America has led the world in the art of invention, perhaps her greatest invention was the patent law that has made that leadership possible. More than 1,127,000 patents have been granted. It is estimated that the world saves half a billion dollars every year through the invention of harvesting machinery alone. The inventors of the United States have paid all the cost of maintaining the patent system and six million dollars besides. Washington knows this building as the Patent Office, yet strictly speaking it is the Interior Department, of which the Patent Office is one of many branches. The front of the building is adorned with a fine portico of Doric columns copied in pattern and dimensions after those of the Parthenon.



THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

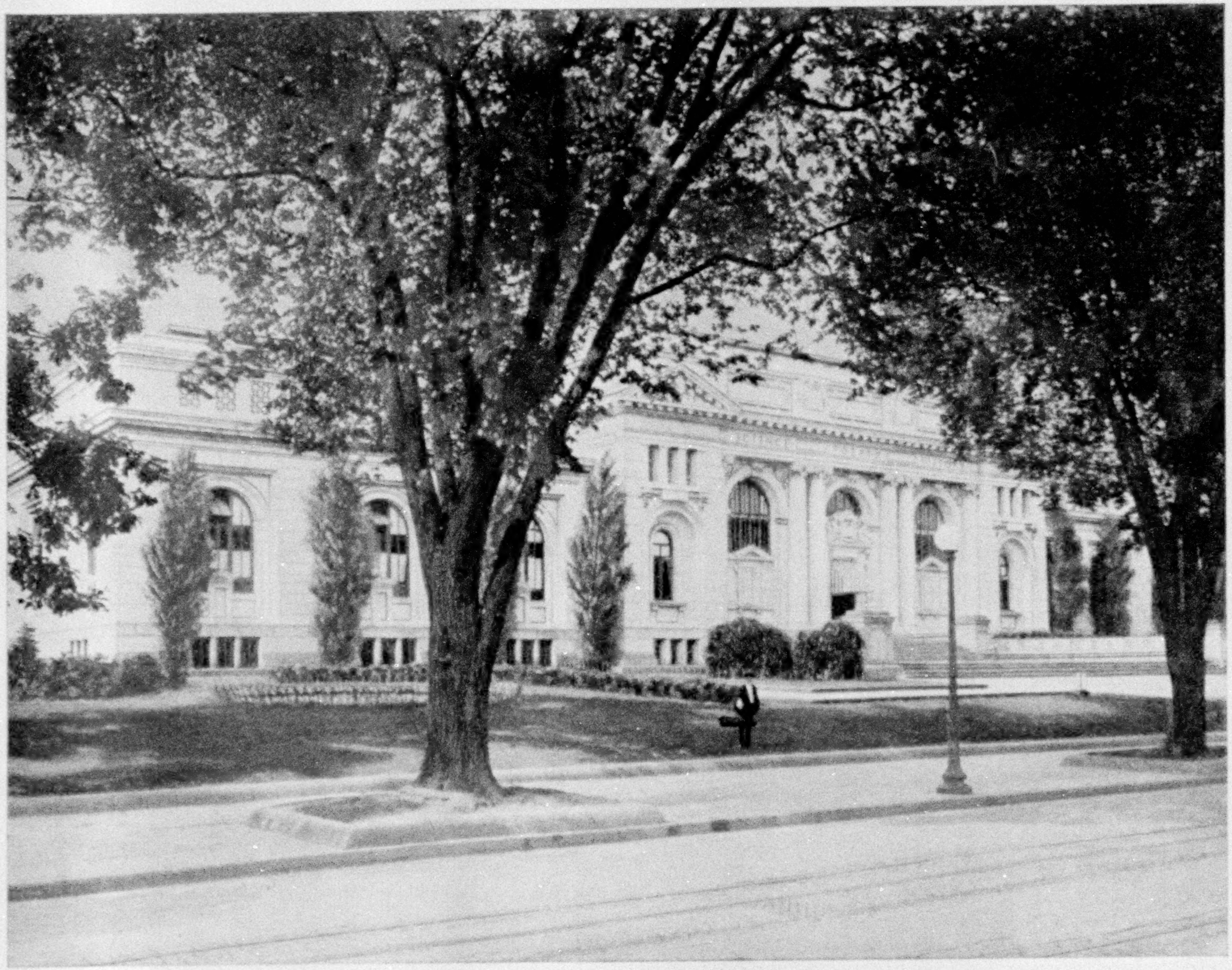
In a sense this structure is the capitol of the New World. For here meet the representatives of the twenty-one republics which constitute such a large part of the Western Hemiphere. The affairs of the Union are controlled by a governing board consisting of the diplomatic representatives to the United States of the twenty republics to the south of the Rio Grande and Florida, and the Secretary of State of the United States. The home of the Union is one of the most beautiful structures in the world. Its interior is as fine a conception as its exterior, the patio carrying one back to that gem of Moorish architecture, the Alhambra. A sliding roof, moved by electric motors, opens up the patio to the balmy air of summer and closes it to the chill air of winter. The architects were Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Crex.



THE CONTINENTAL HALL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Representing a membership of 80,000 women descended from the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, Continental Hall was built at a cost of more than $500,000. This building is a type of semi-public structures especially adapted to the proper development of Washington. Edward Pearce Casey was the architect.

XUM



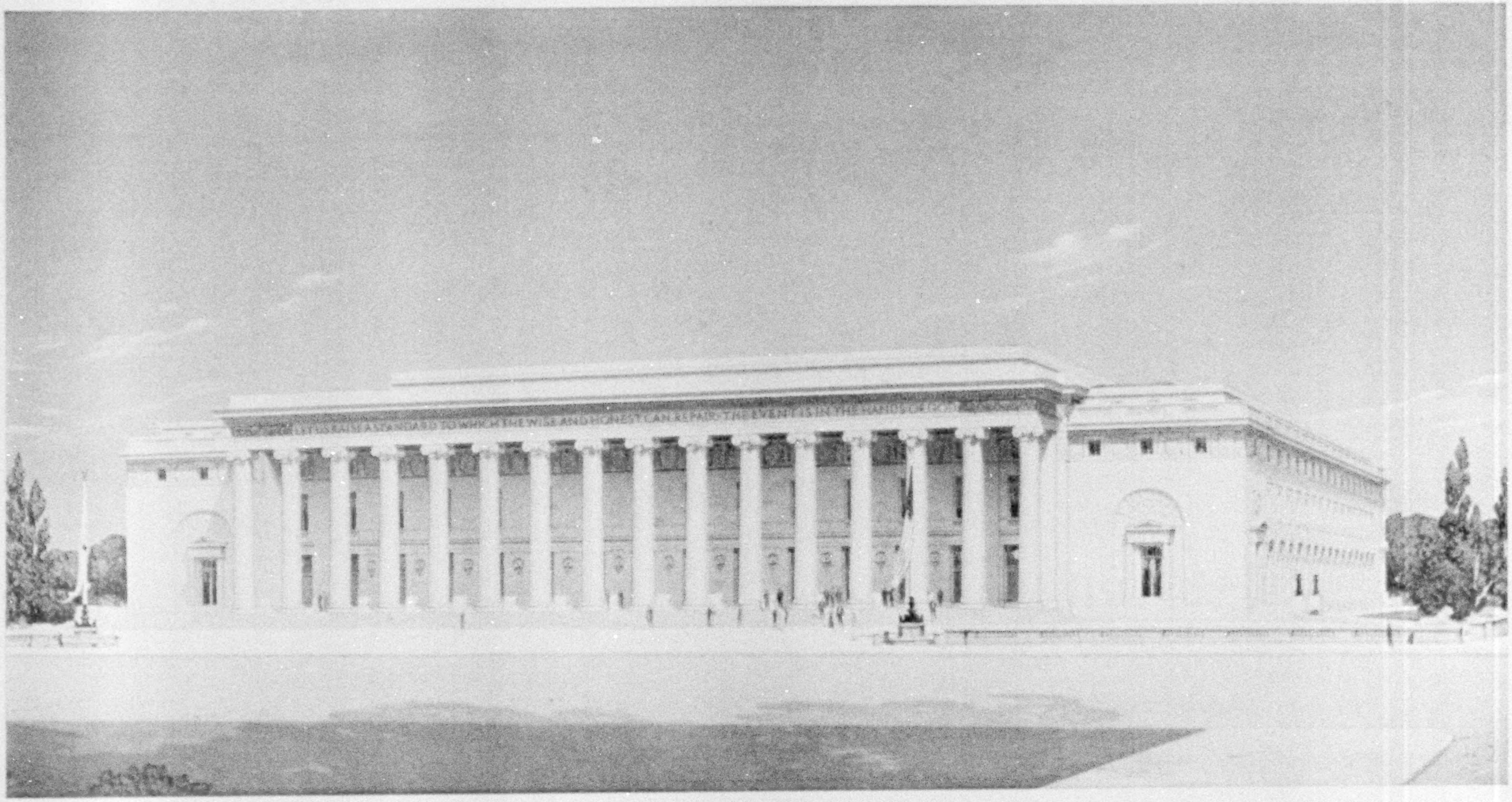
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Harmonizing with the spirit of the plans for the Ultimate Washington, the Public Library and its grounds give a touch of beauty to a part of the city beyond the neighborhood of the Mall.

The Public Library has become an important literary and social center for the local population, who, through circulation, reference, technological and children's departments, make large use of its collections of books, classified pamphlets, clippings and mounted pictures, who attend illustrated lectures in its auditorium and hold in its study rooms numerous meetings devoted to many varied subjects of study and public questions. Not many years ago the site of this library was an ill-smelling, unsightly market-place. Ackerman & Ross were the architects.

THE MILLET-BUTT MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

The memorial to Francis Davis Millet and Archibald Willingham Butt, victims of the Titanic disaster, was erected by their friends in the ground south of the State, War and Navy Building, with the sanction of Congress. This is a type of memorial suited to adorn the city of Washington and at the same time to commemorate lives worthily spent. It shows well the effect that can be produced with a small amount of money. Francis Davis Millet was the moving spirit of the creation of the Fine Arts Commission, which has labored so earnestly and with such gratifying success in behalf of the Nation's official home—the District of Columbia; and Archibald Willingham Butt was a journalist and soldier who made a nation his friend as aide to the President of the United States. Both knew how to live and how to die. Daniel Chester French was the sculptor and Thomas Hastings the architect for this monument.

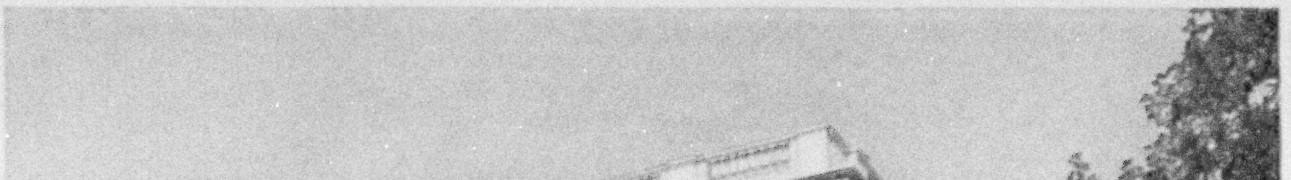


THE ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL HALL

The George Washington Memorial Hall will be built on the site of the old Pennsylvania Railroad Station, which for many years marred the beauty of the Mall at Sixth Street, and which was the scene of the assassination of President Garfield. It is expected to cost $2,000,000, and to have its maintenance provided for by an endowment fund of $500,000. In architecture it will conform closely to its neighbors bordering the Mall, the National Museum and the Department of Agriculture. Tracy and Swartwout are the architects.

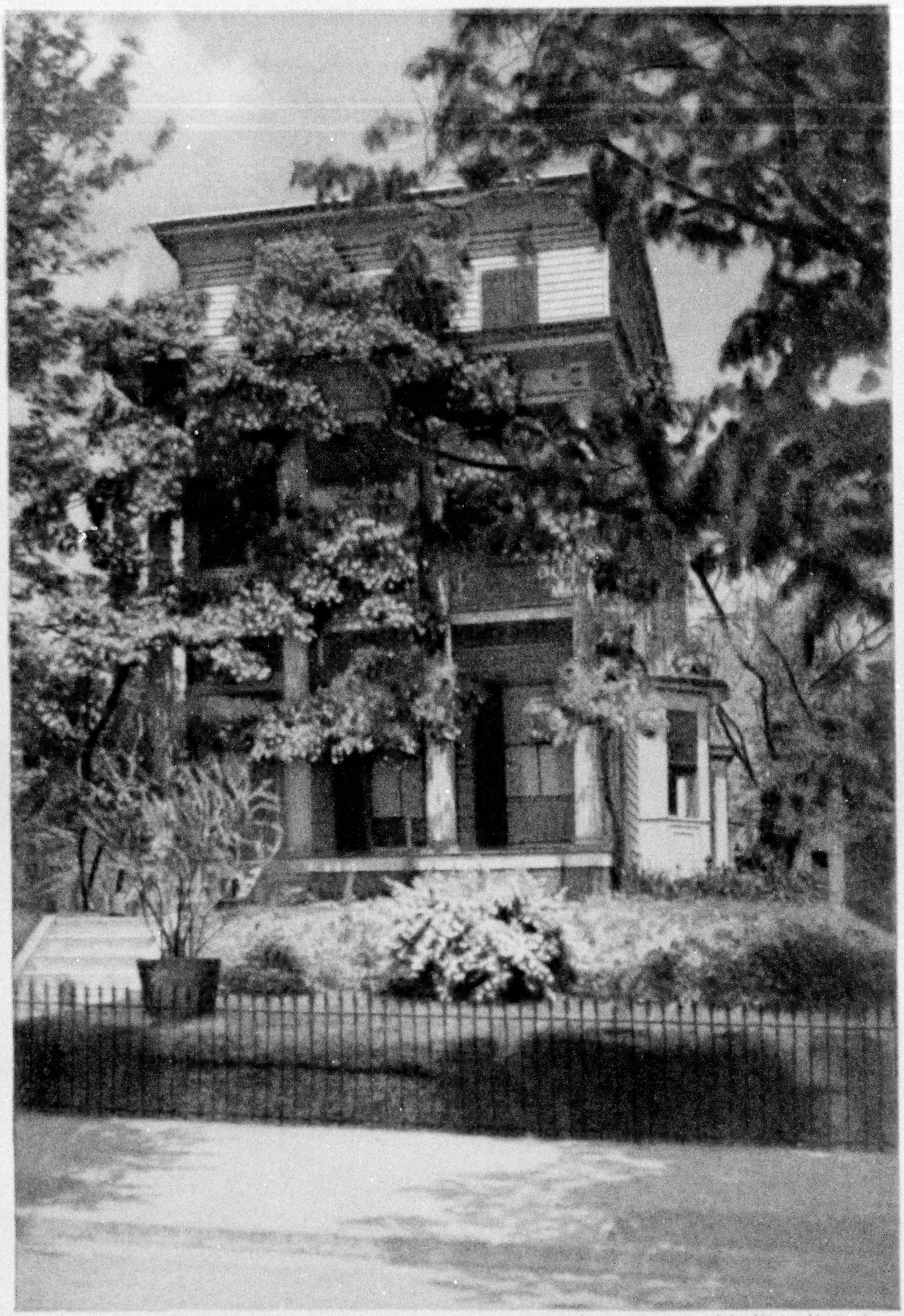
THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING

The Municipal Building of the District of Columbia is a local rather than a national structure, but was built in harmony with the plans for the embellishment of the National Capital. Cope and Stewardson were the architects.



THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, with an endowment of $22,000,000, yielding five per cent annual interest, has proven one of the most effective research institutions in the world. Its activities cover almost the entire range of human knowledge. The Institution is located on the same street as the National Geographic Society and only a few blocks away. Carrere & Hastings were the architects.



From a photograph by Victor N. Cushman

WISTARIA IN WASHINGTON

The climate of Washington is so mild and equable that the lover of the beautiful may borrow freely from Nature's richest and warmest hues to decorate the exterior walls as well as to gladden the interior atmosphere of his home. The wistaria can hold its own with the ivy, and the magnolia with the cedar.

From a photograph by Peter Bisset

THE ROSE GARDEN

Washington is famous for its flowers. They hold a high carnival that begins before winter has turned to spring in the calendar and ends after autumn gives room to winter. The jonquil and the crocus and the tulip come to its inauguration; in their train follow the multi-hued hyacinth, the blushing violet, the saucy pansy; as summer approaches its zenith all the "warm-blooded" flowers in the catalogue come and dance attendance to the rose; and with the autumn come and go the stately chrysanthemum, the rich-robed dahlia, the hardy cosmos and the gold-tinted aster.

THE "HOUSE" OFFICE BUILDING

This structure and its companion piece, the Senate Office Building, complete the legislative group of buildings on Capitol Hill. The two office buildings for members of the Senate and House of Representatives contain some six hundred rooms. Each Senator who is not provided with offices in the Capitol itself has from one to three rooms. Each Representative except a few whose offices are in the Capitol has one room, though the chairmen of committees are entitled to from two to three rooms. They are the most efficiently equipped government office buildings in the world. Carrere and Hastings were the architects.

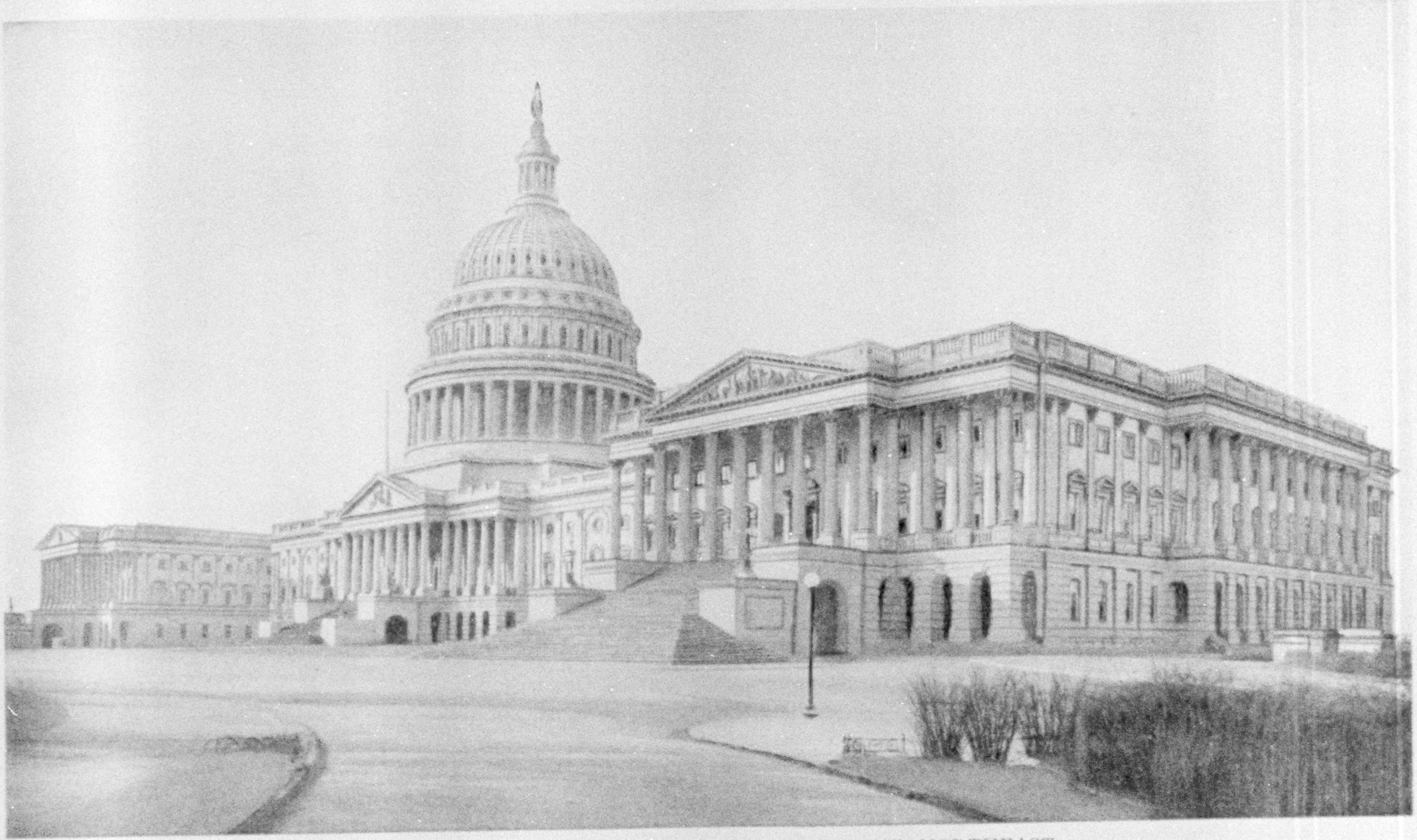
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A part of the most complete legislative plant in the world. Around the square between it and the Capitol are grouped four buildings representing an aggregate cost of more than $25,000,000, which house the law making machinery of the United States Government. The Library was completed in 1897; its style of architecture is Italian Renaissance, and its 2,000 windows make it the best lighted library in the world. Its great bookstacks are of steel and marble construction and the shelves have a total length of nearly fifty miles. A book carrier of special design automatically carries books from the shelves to the reading room and back again to their proper decks again. It unloads each book at its proper deck and will never permit itself to be overloaded. The ultimate capacity of the Library is 4,500,000 volumes. The Library was built from plans prepared by Smithmeyer & Pelz and Edward Pearce Casey.

XUM

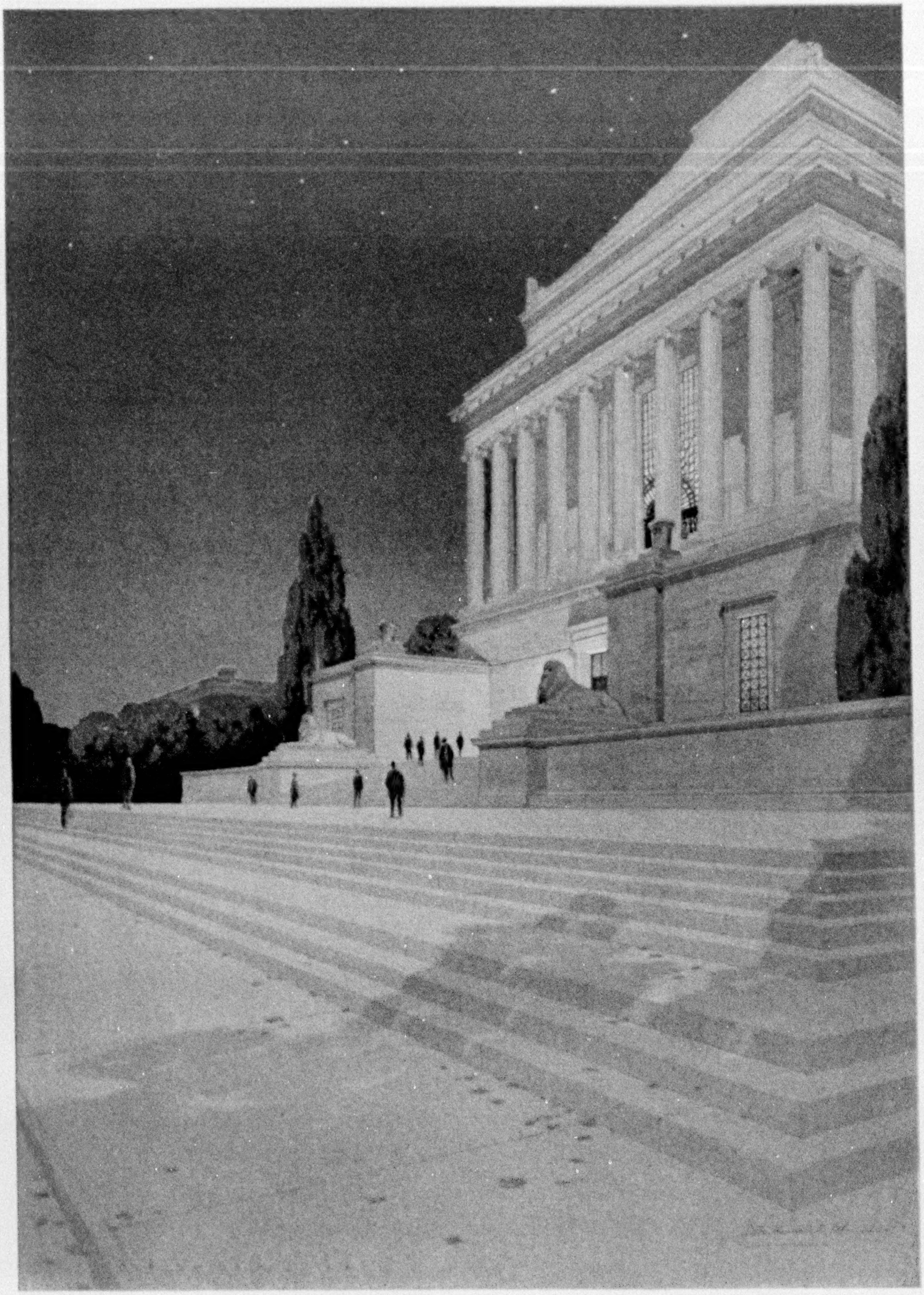
THE NATIONAL CAPITOL FROM THE EAST

The east front of the Capitol has witnessed some of the most stirring scenes in American history. Here came George Washington to lay its corner-stone in 1793; here a score or more of the Presidents of the United States have assumed their sacred trust; here have come heroes of the nation to receive the honors of the people; and from here have been borne illustrious dead whose lives have added lustre to the pages of American history.



THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL FROM THE NORTHEAST

This great structure is generally regarded as the most stately building in the world. Situated in a magnificent park, on a hill whose crest is a hundred feet above the river, it dominates every landscape and lends beauty to every picture. It covers nearly four acres of ground, and cost, from first to last, nearly $15,000,000. The dome is the crowning glory of the great edifice. It is of iron and weighs nearly nine million pounds. Its iron plates expand and contract "like a lily" with fluctuation in temperature, but these phenomena have been carefully compensated for in the plan of the structure. The dome was completed the year that marked the end of the American Civil War. The architects of the Capitol have been William Thornton, Benjamin Latrobe, Charles Bulfinch and Thomas U. Walter.



THE TEMPLE OF SCOTTISH RITE

This splendid edifice, representing the 140 sets of Masonic bodies and 80,000 members belonging to the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite in America, is modelled after the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, located on the coast of Asia-Minor, and accounted by the ancients one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The Washington temple was built at a cost of $1,500,000. It contains 33 great Ionic columns, each 33 feet high, and the steps which approach its main entrance, starting from the street, are arranged in groupings of 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, sacred numbers of the ancients. The two huge sphinxes which guard the approach were hewn out of great stones weighing respectively 109,000 and 110,000 pounds, the largest ever quarried in America. John Alvin Pope was the architect.

son. It was a day of little Americans, and whenever they are in control the National Capital always suffers.

Then there was the period after the Civil War—that period when the art of architecture in this country was at a low ebb and buildings erected were "without form and void." When we think of the millions that were spent in the construction of the State, War, and Navy Department Building in Washington, which, like the Treasury Department, cut off another L'Enfant vista from and to the White House, and of the Federal buildings of similar architecture in many other cities, we ought to rejoice that we have returned to better days. It has been a struggle with the Philistines, but we now seem to have come under the elevating influence of men like Burnham, McKim, St. Gaudens, Olmsted, and other leaders among American architects.

MEN WHO CARRIED FORWARD WASHINGTON'S IDEAL

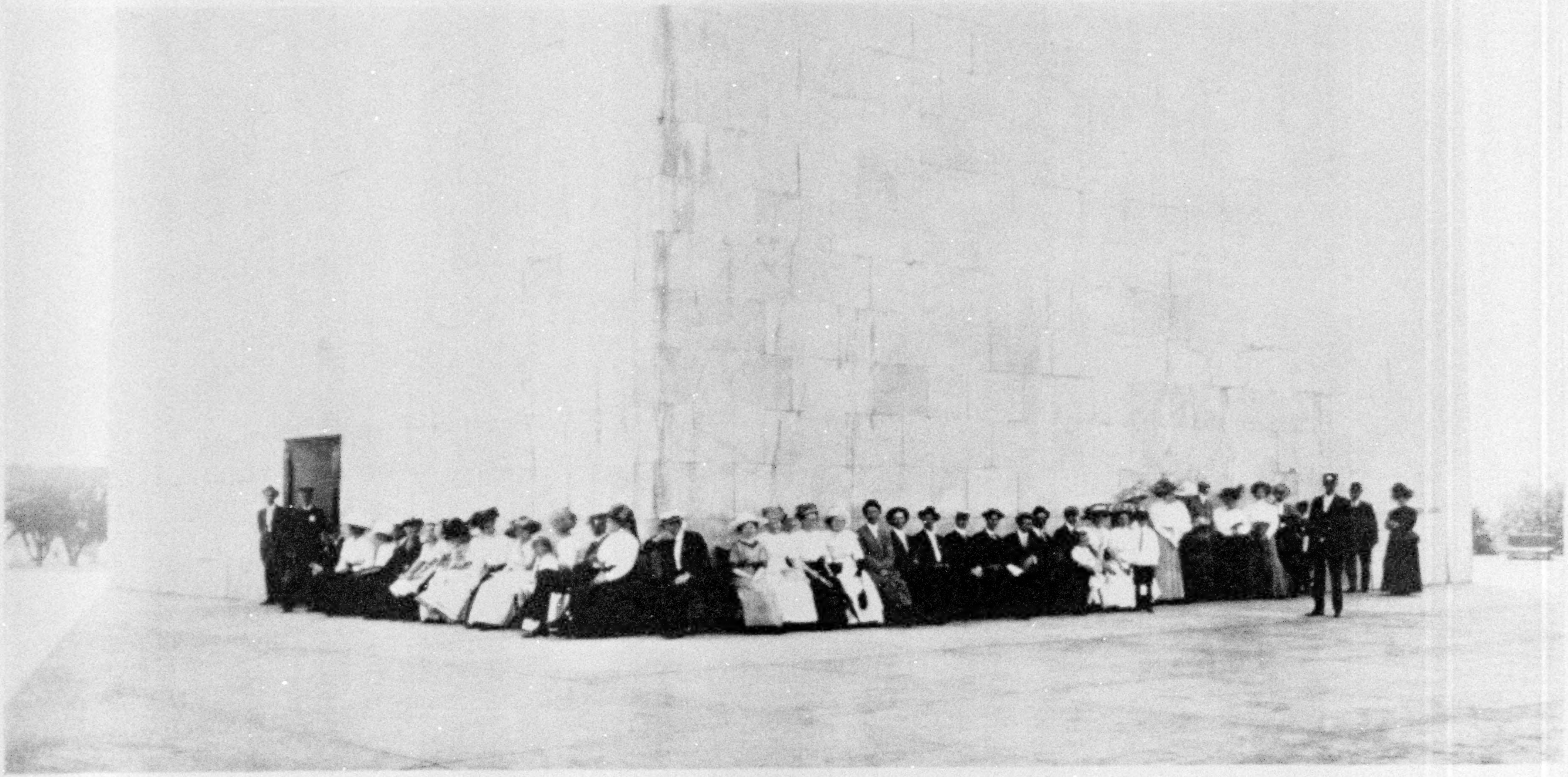
In the last two decades there have been in public life and in positions of authority men in whom innate artistic sense has been united with energy and disinterested effort, men who have shown a pride and anxiety that the country uphold and follow accepted canons of art, and who have had the practical ability to compass their patriotic purpose. Such a man was Senator James A. McMillan, of Michigan. For years he was at the head of the Committee on the District of Columbia in the Senate. To him is due the revival of interest in the proper development of our country's capital. For 12 years he gave a very considerable portion of his time and thought to putting in good order the District of Columbia. To this task he brought experience with all those activities that make up the life of a city like Washington. With him the development of the District was a constantly expanding idea. By the time of the centennial of the removal of the seat of government to Washington he had his ideal clearly in mind, and before the architects were called in, he had planned to make Washington a model capital. He organized the Commission consisting of Burnham, Olmsted, St. Gaudens, and McKim, who made the report to his Senate Committee in the Fifty-seventh Congress entitled "The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia."

When Mr. Burnham suggested that the Commission should go abroad, Mr. McMillan promptly furnished the money. When it was necessary to have expensive models made of the Mall system, he again aided the project financially; and when in the last stages of the work Mr. McKim insisted that the architectural drawings be rendered, Mr. McMillan told him he might go ahead, and that if the government did not pay he would. The work of enlarging and renovating the White House, which is now a monument in its simple dignity and beauty to the brilliant genius of James McKim, was due to the initiation and insistence of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and the assistance which Senator McMillan and Senator Allison rendered in securing in the spring of 1902 the necessary appropriations.

PLANS BEING EXECUTED

Senator McMillan reported the new plans for the improvement of Washington to the Senate on January 15, 1902, and on August 11 of that year he died. After his death, between $10,000 and $15,000 of money that he had advanced was paid back to his estate. The park next to the Soldiers' Home, in which is the filtration plant of the water-works of Washington, is now called McMillan Park, in honor of Senator McMillan, and is only a small recognition of the debt of gratitude which the people of the United States owe to this earnest and disinterested public servant.

Since the revival of interest in the capital, which for convenience we may date from the celebration of its centennial in 1902, many steps have been taken of a substantial character that make for the proper growth of Washington along the original plans. The movement for the clearing of obstructions in the Mall and the erection of that great monumental entrance to Washington, the Union Station, were the result of a coöperation between Senator McMillan, James Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Daniel F. Burnham. The erection of



A GROUP OF TOURISTS AT THE FOOT OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WAITING FOR THE ELEVATOR

If one desires further information about Washington as the seat of government, an excellent book on the subject is "The American Government," by Frederic J. Haskin. This book is also used as the basis for a valuable educational motion-picture subject, called "Uncle Sam at Work," and produced by Col. Henry W. Savage. Every pulsing artery of our great government's activities is faithfully produced, from the formal opening of the United States Senate by the Vice-President to the testing of the strength of a human hair by the experts of the Bureau of Standards. This clean-cut, carefully thought-out production, which opens new doors of understanding at every turn, will be of value and interest to every American, young and old, in school and out, and is warranted to make us prouder than ever of our country and to realize the magnitude of our public projects.

Photo by Albert G. Robinson

IN ROCK CREEK PARK

"To Rock Creek there is nothing comparable in any capital city of Europe. What capital city in the world is there where, within . . . a quarter of an hour on his own feet, one can get in a beautiful rocky glen, such as you would in the woods of Maine or Scotland, . . . where you not only have carriage roads, but an inexhaustible variety of foot-paths?"—JAMES BRYCE.

the Columbus statue and fountain in the plaza before the Union Station and the appropriation of the land between the station and the Senate Building and the Capitol, so as to make that all an open park, is an accomplishment the difficulties of which are rapidly being forgotten, but which at the time seemed well-nigh insurmountable. The House and Senate Office buildings fill important links in the plans for Capitol Hill; the removal of the Botanical Gardens and the consequent improvement of the lower end of the Mall has been provided for; the National Museum and the Department of Agriculture buildings have been located in accordance with the Park Commission's recommendations; the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been fitted into the general scheme; Potomac Island and Potomac Park are coming to be dreams realized; the Lincoln Memorial is now taking physical shape; the buildings on the west side of Seventeenth street, facing the White Lot, have all been erected but one, and that one is under construction; the ground on the east side of Fifteenth street, facing the same park, has been acquired.

And so it happens that, except for a few departures, which will stand as object lessons to prevent others, there has been a consistent adherence to the well-considered recommendations of the Park Commission.

THE FINE ARTS COMMISSION

In 1910 Congress provided for a permanent Commission of Fine Arts, to be composed of seven or more qualified

judges of the fine arts, appointed by the President and serving for a period of four years each. The law provided that it should be the duty of such a commission to advise upon the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in the public squares, streets, and parks of the District of Columbia, and on the selection of models for statues, fountains, and monuments erected by the government, and upon the selection of artists for the execution of the same, and that it should be the duty of the officers authorized by law to determine such questions, in each case to call for the advice of the Commission. It was also provided that the Commission should advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress.*

The first appointees upon this Commission included all the members of the first Park Commission organized by Senator McMillan, and others of high artistic achievement who sympathized with the purposes of the law, including a gentleman who had been most active and useful in all this work, and at one time Senator McMillan's private secretary, Mr. Moore, of Detroit. In this way it was considered that continuity and consistency could be given to the architectural progress of Washington, and that the spirit of the report of the Burnham Commission would be made vital and energizing in everything that was done thereafter.

I have said that the Mall was the axis upon which hung most of the recommendations of the Park Commission, and it is pleasant to note that in spite of great opposition at times the report and recommendation of the Burnham Commission have ultimately prevailed. A grand equestrian statue to General Grant was provided for by Congress and the question of its site gave rise to much controversy. The Special Commission decided that it ought to be in the axis of the Mall, at the foot of the Capitol grounds, in a line with the Monument and in the inclosure then occupied by the Congressional Botanical Garden.

* The present members of the Commission of Fine Arts are Daniel C. French, Frederick Law Olmsted, Thomas Hastings, Cass Gilbert, Charles Moore, Edwin H. Blashfield, Peirce Anderson, and Col. William M. Harts, U. S. Army.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

A suitable memorial for Abraham Lincoln has been strangely wanting in Washington. Shelby M. Cullom, the veteran of the Senate from Illinois, sought to close his distinguished career by effective provision for it. The delay had not been due, of course, to a lack of desire to do honor to Lincoln's memory, but to doubt as to the form that the memorial should take. A commission had been appointed to recommend such a memorial, and time and money had been spent, but the report was not satisfactory, or at least it never made an impression upon the House and the Senate. Senator Cullom's bill was given the unusual form of naming the persons to constitute the Commission, which was given ample powers, through architects, sculptors, and artists, to procure a suitable design and to locate a proper site, subject to the approval of Congress.

Upon the recommendation of the Fine Arts Commission, Henry Bacon was selected as the architect of the memorial, and the site upon the axis of the Mall, near the bank of the Potomac River, was selected. This was in exact accord with the recommendations made a decade before by the Park Commission (see pages 250-251).

The work upon the memorial has gone on with great speed, the foundations are completed, and the work upon the superstructure is begun. Daniel C. French, the greatest of living American sculptors, has been selected to design and execute the statue of Lincoln which is to stand within the shrine, and I think we may reasonably expect that in two years' time the memorial will be complete and will be an inspiring tribute to the great martyred President, suggestive in its shining purity and beauty of his great soul. Thus we shall have the great axis of the Mall beginning with the Capitol Dome, running through the Grant Monument at the foot of Capitol Hill, and the Washington Monument two-thirds of the distance to

ONE OF THE MOST BENEFICENT INSTITUTIONS IN OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Volta Bureau, for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge Relating to the Deaf, is educating the public to the fact that every deaf child can be taught to speak and to understand the spoken word by reading the movements of the lips. It contains all procurable literature on the history, causes and alleviation of deafness, and the education of the deaf, valuable genealogical material procurable nowhere else, and a card catalog with family history of more than 50,000 deaf children. This unique collection, which never can be duplicated, is of inestimable value in searching for the causes of deafness. The Bureau publishes a monthly magazine, *The Volta Review*, devoted more especially to advocating the teaching of better speech to children, deaf and hearing, in the home and in the school, and of lip-reading to the adult hard of hearing. The Volta Bureau was founded and endowed in 1888 by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. In 1909 he deeded it, with other property, to The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, of which he is the founder and past president.

the Potomac and ending in the Lincoln Memorial on the banks of the Potomac, high above the river, where it will suitably crown a memorial bridge uniting the North and the South, and leading to Arlington, the valhalla of the nation's patriotic dead (see panorama of the ultimate Washington).

More than this, the flats of Anacostia, on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, are being reclaimed, while the peninsula that lies between the Washington harbor and the Potomac River, enlarging Potomac Park for more than a mile, and called East Potomac Park, is gradually assuming usable form (see page 222).

THE MAIN READING-ROOM IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (SEE PAGE 273)

With art, architecture, and sculpture lending their purest conceptions to its beautification, the main reading-room of the Library of Congress is unsurpassed among the reading-rooms of the world's libraries, both in size and splendor. It constitutes the great central rotunda of the Library. Above it rises the gold dome, capped with its ever-burning torch of learning. The most famous colored marbles in the world—dark from Tennessee, red from Numidia, and yellow from Siena—give it its rich color effects. Truly, as the great Vedder mosaic outside the reading-room proclaims, "Minerva was at her best when she builded this monument, more enduring than bronze."

GREAT AMOUNT OF WORK TO BE DONE

No one can read the report of the Park Commission, however, without realizing the great amount of work that remains to be done. Of this, part of it ought to be done at once—the sooner the better. The great addition to the L'Enfant plan made by the Park Commission was the development of the park system of Washington outside of its original limits. The heat of Washington in the summer was a circumstance that figured much in the deliberations of the Commission. They thought that the high ridges and hills all about the city had not been sufficiently improved as places of summer resort. They sought to impress upon Congress the necessity for the acquisition of these tracts for park purposes now, when the land could be bought at a comparatively cheap price. They wished to secure a circular zone running clear from the hills overlooking the upper Potomac beyond the Tennallytown pike, and following a line of abandoned, but picturesque and historically interesting, fortifications erected during the Civil War for the defense of Washington, extending southeastwardly clear around to the hills above Anacostia and reaching down to the Potomac below the Eastern Branch (see map on page 245).

I am very hopeful that some executive agency will be given power to act and to acquire this park zone bordering the perimeter of the District from the hills that command the beautiful Virginia Palisades of the Potomac around to the Anacostia hills that look across toward the home of Washington at Mount Vernon. The connection between Rock Creek Park and the Soldiers' Home and the grounds of the Capitol and the Mall is, of course, of the highest importance, but is so plain a necessity that I think we may safely count on its being carried out in the near future. While Rock Creek is beautiful and while the Potomac Park is beautiful, the extent of the drives in Washington is somewhat limited; but this outer park zone was developed, with its entrancing views and vistas, so as to make them noteworthy in the urban scenery of the world. The Commission has pointed out that the park area of the city of Washington is much smaller in proportion to the population than the park area of many of the great cities of the world.

VIRGINIA AND THE DISTRICT

The injury to Washington inflicted by the retrocession of the Virginia part of the District was serious, and one of the questions that we ought to meet promptly is whether we cannot retrieve some of the ground lost by that egregious blunder. While I was in the White House I conferred with the Representatives of Virginia in the House and Senate to see whether we might not procure some legislation by the State of Virginia tendering back all or a part of that which had been retroceded. I found that since Alexandria had grown into a prosperous city Virginia would never willingly part with it, but that jurisdiction of the remainder of the district, a considerable part of which the United States already owns—in the Arlington estate, in the agricultural experiment station on the Potomac, and in Fort Myer—Virginia might be willing to cede again to the government if the government would acquire by condemnation the beautiful Palisades and the country back of it. In this way the limits of Washington may be extended across the Potomac and brought within the improving influence of the government treasury.

The construction of the Memorial Bridge, which has already been projected, over to Arlington from the foot of the Lincoln Memorial will doubtless greatly facilitate some such arrangement; and then if Congress would build the Memorial Bridge and a great broad boulevard from the Memorial Bridge to Mount Vernon, as recommended by the Park Commission, Virginia would doubtless become more amenable. We might thus procure from Virginia and Maryland cession to the United States of the Great Falls of the Potomac, which now lie between Maryland and Virginia, but which ought to be a government reservation. They are the most beautiful water falls on the eastern side of the Appalachians, within easy distance of Washington, and should be incorporated in its park system.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, FOUNDED BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO HAD NEVER SET FOOT ON AMERICAN SOIL

When James Smithson, an Englishman who had never visited the United States, but who had come to possess a deep faith in American ideals and institutions, willed half a million dollars for the founding of an institution for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge," he rendered a service to humanity whose full fruition can be measured only when time shall be no more. Through this institution the science of meteorology had its birth, fish culture its inception, the transmission of time signals in railroad operations its beginning, and the science of aeronautics its development to the point where the Wright Brothers could take it up and give it a practical value to the whole world.

SUNKEN GARDENS IN THE MALL

It was intended by L'Enfant that the Washington Monument should be at the intersection of a line from the center of the Capitol and at right angles to its axis, with another line from the center of the White House and at right angles to its axis; but the geometrical symmetry planned was not maintained and the Monument was not rightly placed. The line from the center of the White House intersects the line from the Capitol some rods nearer the river than the Monument. The Commission proposed a most ingenious method of avoiding the unfortunate effect of this error by a sunken garden, with a noble terrace and steps leading up the Monument (see page 248). The sunken garden as planned extends along the axis from the Monument in the direction of and opens a vista toward the Lincoln Memorial. There is no reason why this should not be carried out in the future.

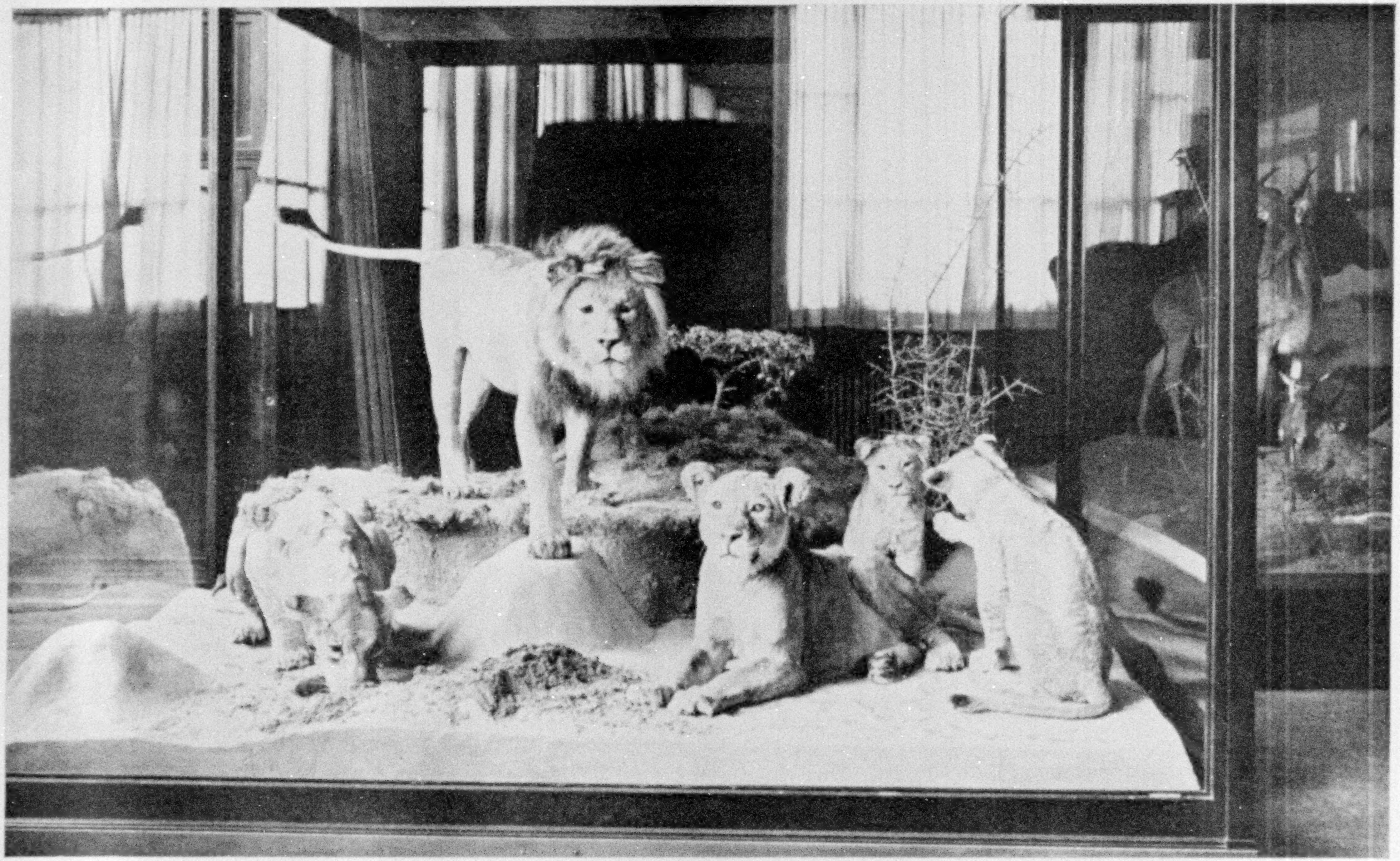
The transverse line from the White House crosses this sunken garden, in the imaginative sketch of the Commission, to a Pantheon at the intersection of the White House axis with the axis of Maryland avenue in a center of buildings and grounds for the encouragement and practice of athletics by the people of Washington, called Washington Common, which is at the same distance from the sunken garden and the Monument as the White House, and completes an axis secondary to that of the Mall (see panorama of the ultimate Washington, frontispiece). The beauty of the arrangement must impress every one who reads carefully the report of the Commission and studies the designs, which have been worked out with the utmost skill and attention to detail and adherence to the symmetry of the general plan.

POPULATION OF WASHINGTON AND OTHER CAPITALS

If the Nation's Capital continues to grow during the remainder of the present century as rapidly as it grew between 1910 and 1914, it will have a population of more than 800,000 at the beginning of the next century. Even then, however, it will be very much smaller than any of the leading capitals of the world. London, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Vienna, and Petrograd all have populations exceeding two million, while Buenos Aires, Constantinople, and Rio de Janeiro have populations exceeding a million. Other capitals which now have a population of more than half a million are Brussels, Budapest, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Madrid, Melbourne, Mexico City, Peking, and Rome. It follows that even a touch of the wisdom and foresight of Washington will lead us to provide for the Capital's future.

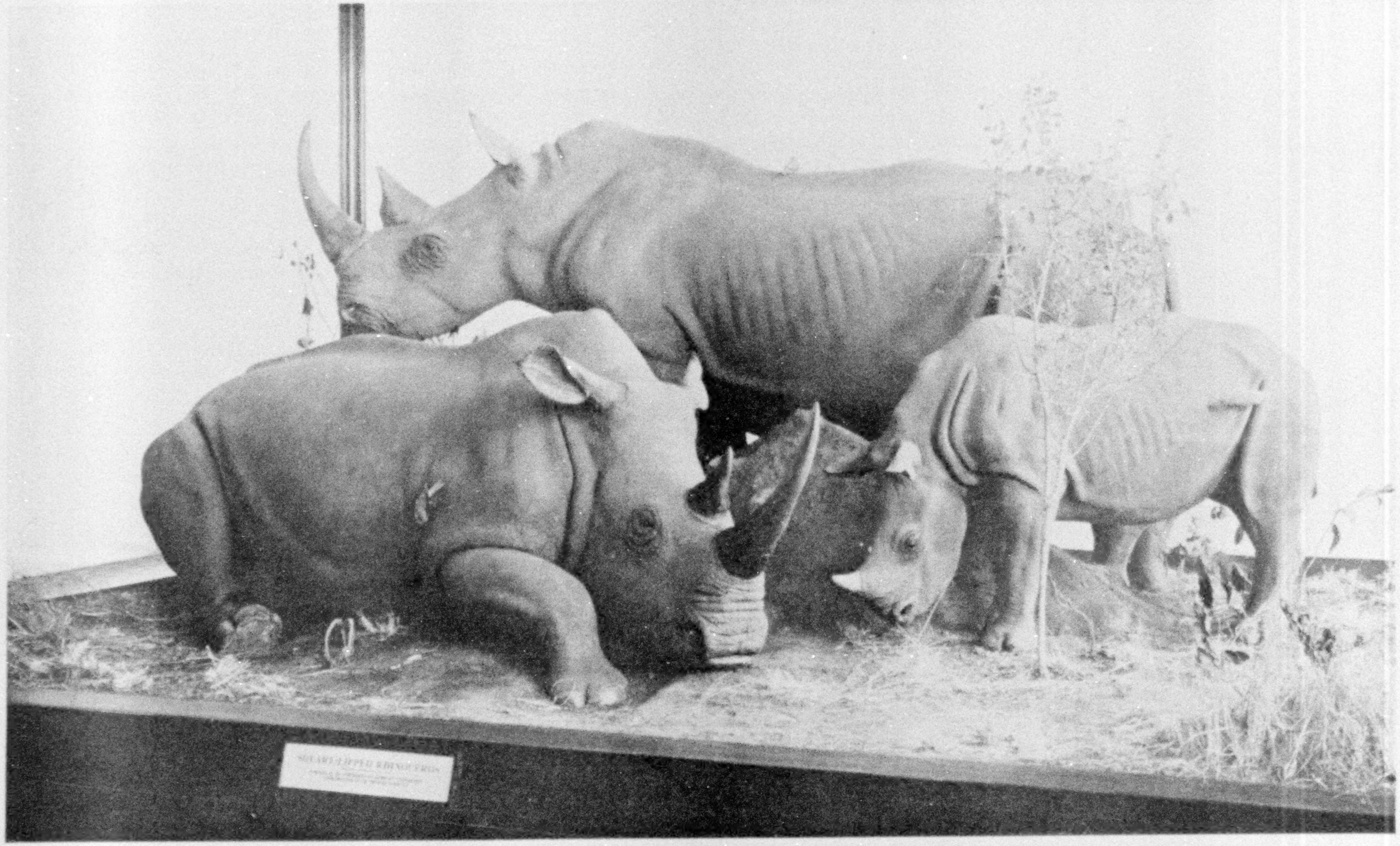
In many quarters there seems to be an erroneous impression that the United States government pays the entire expense of maintaining the Capital City, and, further, that the people of Washington have their municipal government handed to them on a silver platter. Such, however, is far from the truth. In any study of the National Capital and the relation of its inhabitants to the government the principal fact must always be kept in mind that the city is in no sense supported by the government for the people's benefit.

While they have to pay but half of the expense of the city government, that half is greater than most cities of Washington's class impose upon their people. There are two reasons for this. The first of these is that no other city of its class has so many unusual expenses to meet. For instance, no other city of its size has as many square feet of street surface to maintain; its expenditures for police protection are $2.96 per capita, where the expenditures of the nine cities with populations ranging between 295,000 and 408,000 average only $1.86. Its fire department expenditures are $1.92 per capita, where those of these nine cities are $1.66 per capita. Its per capita expenditures for highways are $3.12, as compared with $2.16 for the nine cities of its class. Its per capita expenditures for charities, hospitals, and corrections are $3.62, as compared with $1.24 for the nine cities. In every department of its activities expenses are somewhat unusual, this being due to the fact that the city is the home of the Federal government and



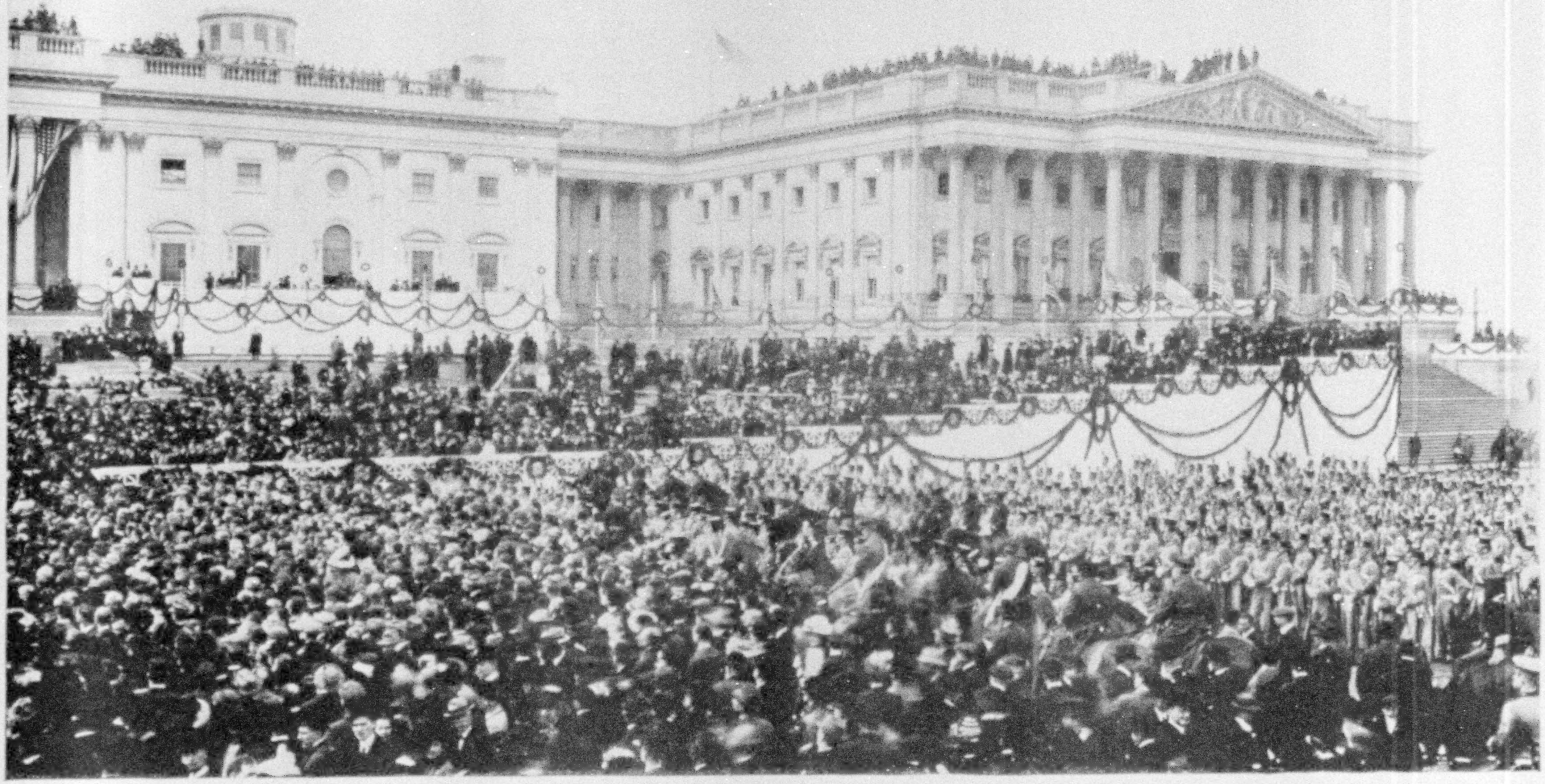
AT THE WATER-HOLE: THE ROOSEVELT GROUP OF LIONS AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

The United States National Museum is an exposition of American history, American invention, and American science. Here we find the nation's most priceless historical relics, from those of Washington to those of Lincoln and Grant; its most sacred treasures of invention, from the first Morse telegraph and the first Bell telephone to the first Wright flying machine; and its richest collections of scientific material, gathered from all parts of the world, including the splendid contributions of the Roosevelt-Smithsonian African Expedition.



THE ROOSEVELT RHINO GROUP AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

This group of square-lipped rhinos, the only group of this rare rhino possessed by any museum, represents a very small part of the vast number of specimens collected by the African Expedition of ex-President Roosevelt. That expedition gathered over 5,000 specimens of mammals alone, to say nothing of thousands of rare birds, insects, fishes, plants, etc. A few of these specimens are mounted, but most of them have been put into the scientific collections for study purposes. Note the birds on the back of the rhinos. In return for the plentiful supply of insects that the rhinos' bodies afford them, they serve as sentinels against danger.



GATHERING TO WITNESS THE INAUGURAL OF THE PRESIDENT

No spectacle in the history of government is more solemn than that of the President of the United States taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution when he enters upon his term of office. Surrounded by those who constitute the executive, judicial, and legislative machinery of his own government; by the delegated representatives of all the other governments of the earth; by the picked forces of the American army and navy, and by several hundred thousand of his fellow-citizens, the President-elect swears to uphold the Constitution, and one scarcely knows which is the most impressive—the dignity, the solemnity, or the simplicity of the occasion.

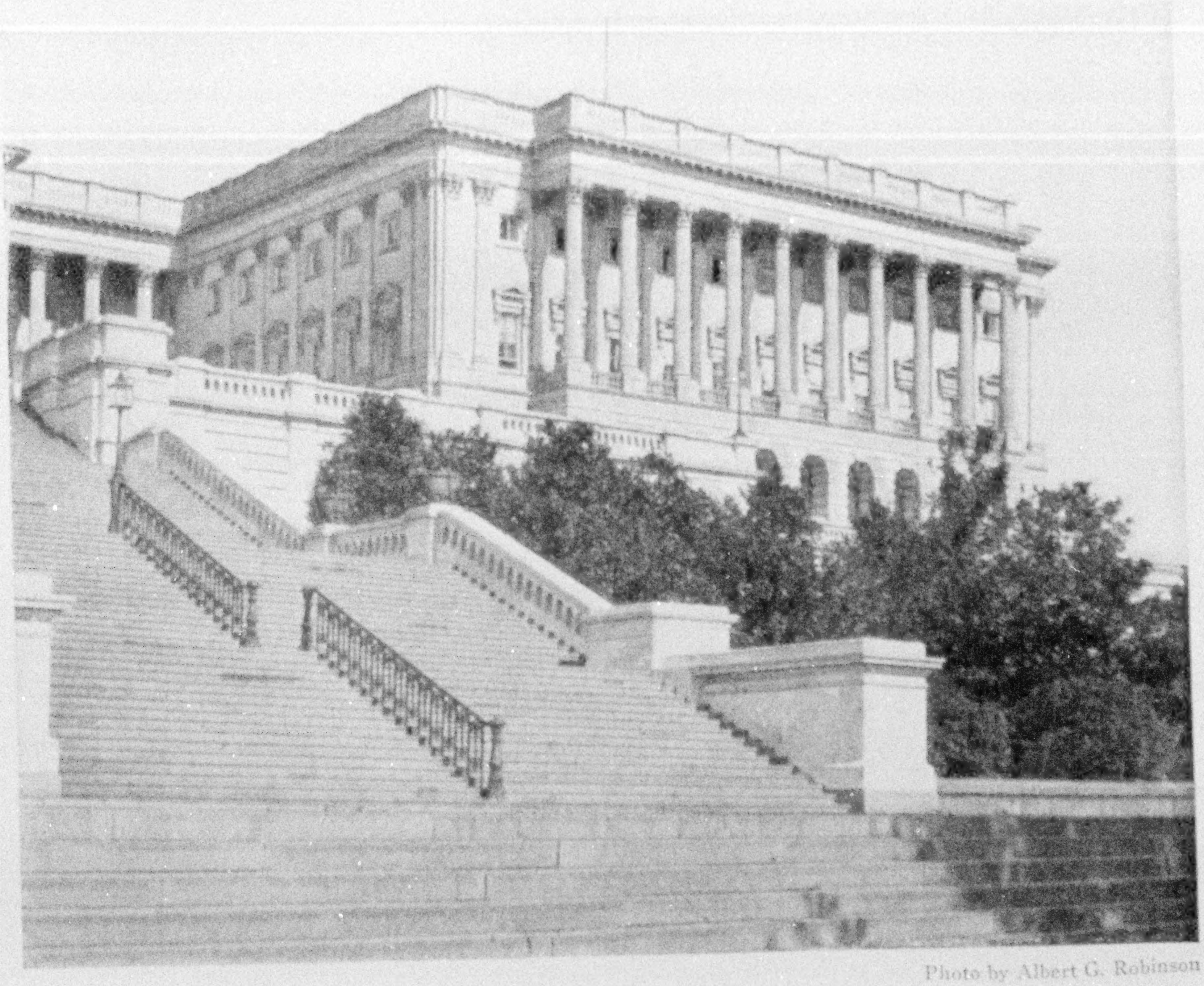


Photo by Albert G. Robinson

THE IMPOSING WEST FRONT OF THE HOUSE END OF THE CAPITOL

In the plans of the Park Commission it is intended that the west front grounds shall be relieved and enriched with basins and fountains, in which the water, falling from one level to another, is finally poured into a great central pool at the foot of Capitol Hill (see page 249). The capital Washington planned was infinitely greater in proportion to the resources of the nation at that time than the city as embraced in the plans now in process of slow execution are to the present resources of the nation.

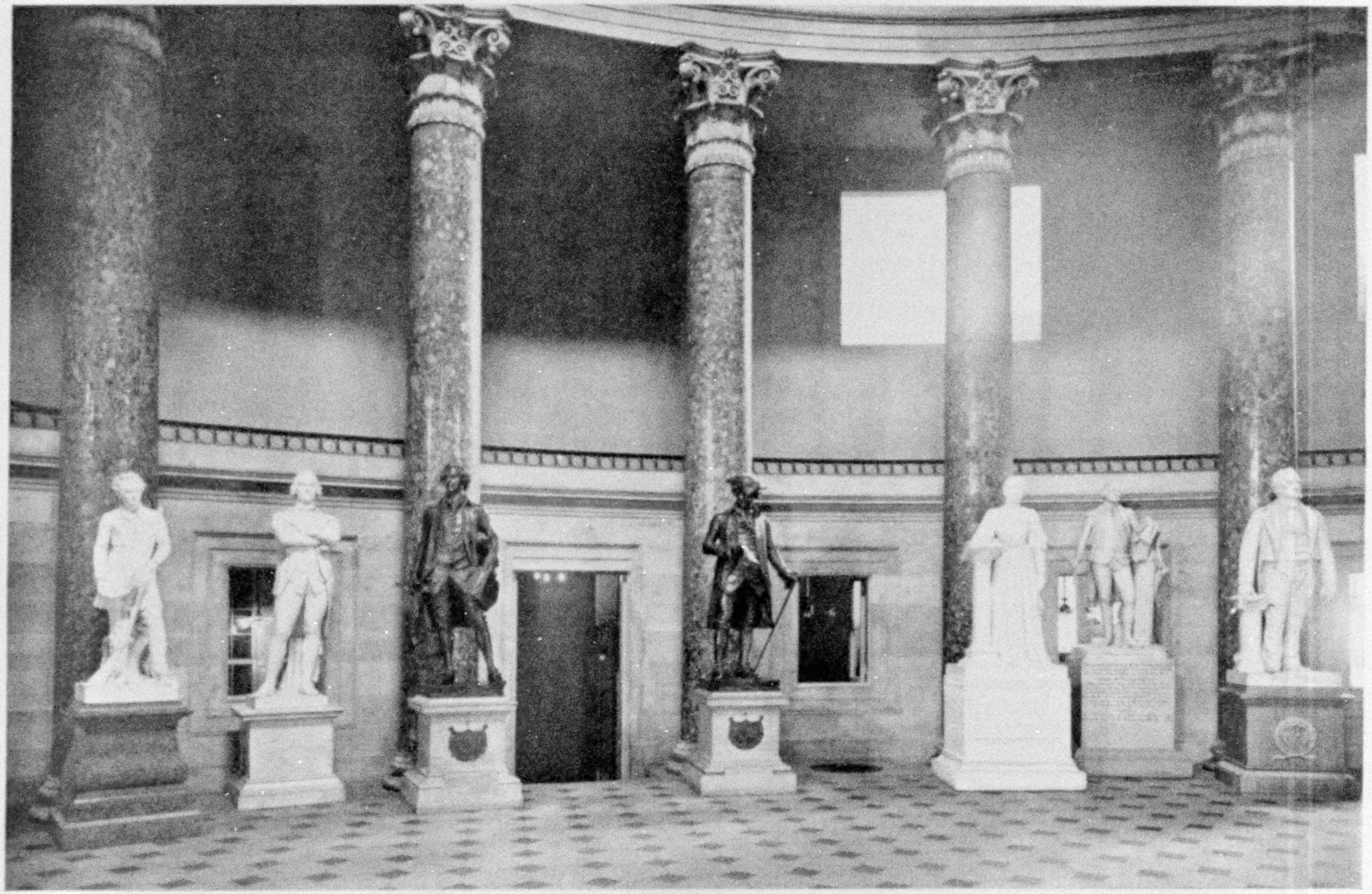
must meet all the requirements of a Nation's Capital.

The second reason why the burden of even one-half of the expenses of the city government is heavier than the total expenses of most cities is that Washington has but one industry, which is government, and that industry but one product, which is politics. With no important wealth-producing industries to swell the incomes of the people of the Capital, with every activity discouraged that would detract from the beauty of the city, per capita ability to pay taxes is correspondingly smaller in Washington than in most cities. Hence it is that even the half-and-half plan still leaves Washington a rather heavily taxed municipality.

THE ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS IN 1878

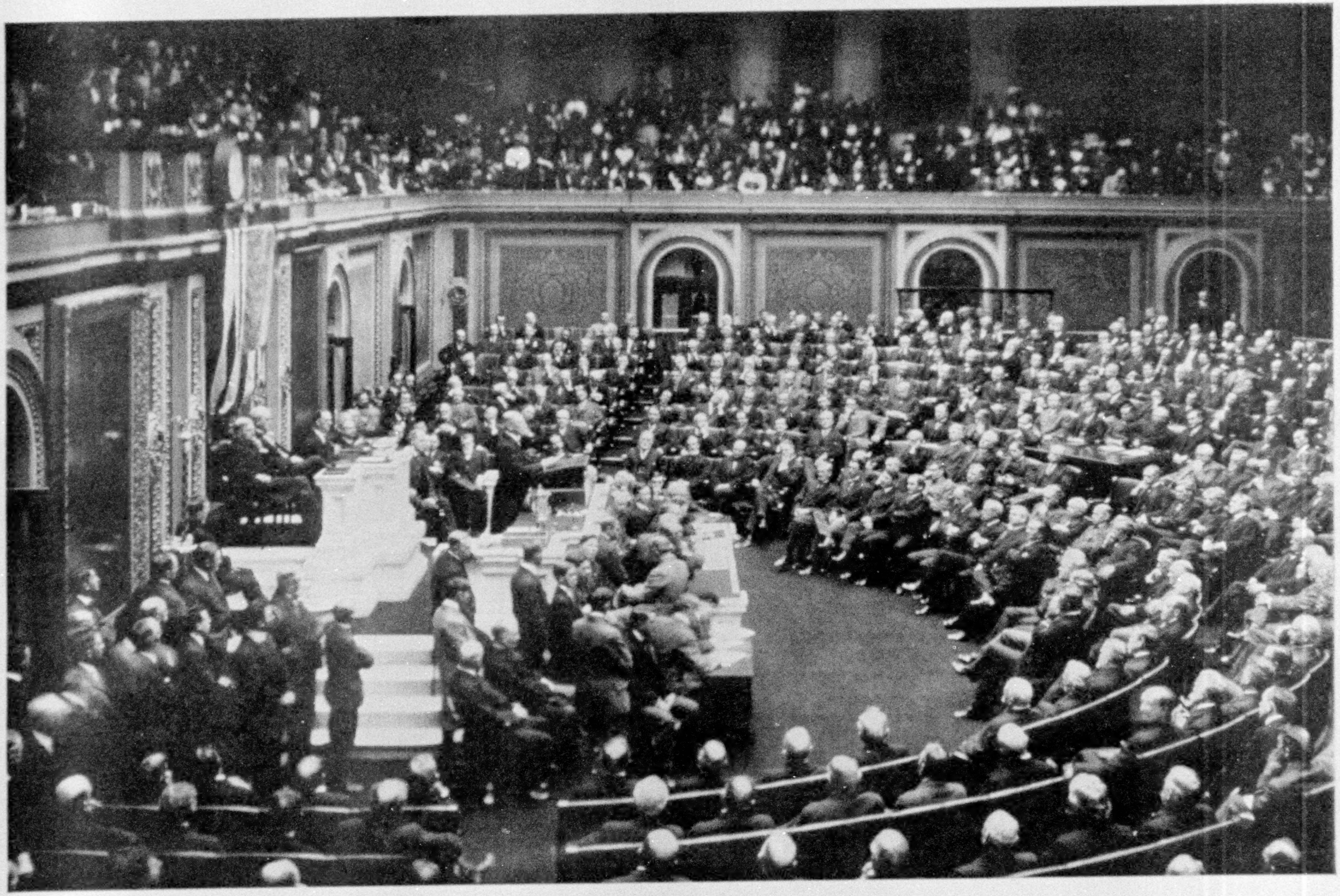
When the question of finding a fair basis for the financial resolutions between the United States government and the District of Columbia was pending in Congress during the middle seventies, a report favorable to the half and half plan was made by the Judiciary Committee of the House. Among other striking statements in that instrument was one which shows how the law-makers of that period viewed the subject. It is as follows:

"There is something revolting to a proper sense of justice in the idea that the United States should hold free from taxation more than half of the area of the Capital City and should be required to maintain a city upon an unusually ex-



THE NATIONAL STATUARY HALL IN THE CAPITOL

From 1856 to 1860 some of the most famous deadlocks and parliamentary battles in the history of the world's legislatures took place in this hall, which was then the meeting place of the House. Today it is peopled by memorials of the States to their favorite sons. Each State furnishes statues, in marble or bronze, of the two deceased citizens who have been, in its judgment, most illustrious and most worthy of national commemoration. The only woman who has been thus honored is Frances E. Willard, the founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.



THE PRESIDENT ADDRESSING THE CONGRESS

Situated as an island in the center of the House wing of the Capitol, with no window opening to the outside world except the beautiful skylight which constitutes its ceiling, the hall of the House of Representatives is one of the most impressive of legislative chambers, as well as the largest, in existence. Beneath its galleries are the cloak-rooms. To the rear of the Speaker's desk is the members' lobby, and above it the press gallery, from whence the world gets its news, by direct wires, of the doings of the House. Formerly each Representative had a separate desk and chair but the growth of the House, through the expansion of population, has forced the installation of benches.

pensive scale, from which the ordinary revenues derived from commerce and manufactures are excluded; that in such a case the burden of maintaining the expenses of the Capital City should fall entirely upon the resident population."

How truly Washington is a national city is revealed by the place of birth of its inhabitants. More than two-thirds of all of the people residing in the District of Columbia in 1910 were born elsewhere. No other city in the country has such a large proportion of people who were not born within its boundaries. Every State in the Union is represented by a considerable quota of people who have come to Washington with their families. In the District government, as it is constituted today, none of the higher officials are native-born. Both civilian commissioners, the engineer commissioner, the superintendent of police, and the health officer were all born outside of the Capital. The same is true of a majority of the members of the Board of Assessors, the Excise Board, and the other principal organizations of the city.

BELIEVE IN A BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL

That the citizens of Washington have a disinterested enthusiasm for the beautification of the city and for its improvement in every way I can personally testify. Many of the measures for the enlargement of the public facilities in Washington or for the purchase of parking, which ought to have gone through, have either been delayed or defeated through suspicions of the good faith of those who have been active in recommending them.

As I look back now with my knowledge of Washington, covering nearly a quarter of a century, I am bound to say that several gentlemen who have been very prominent in urging congressional action for the government acquisition of greatly needed land, that could be had at a reasonable price for government purposes, have been grossly maligned. More than that, they have been sadly vindicated in the disappointment that all lovers of Washington must feel now that their advice was not followed.

The fact that the residents of Washington, now grown to 350,000 in number, are deprived of local self-government imposes a sacred obligation on Congress to see to it that they do not suffer from such deprivation.

The people of the United States love Washington. They are proud of the city. When they visit the city they walk upon her streets with a consciousness that she belongs to them, and that her dignity and beauty and the grandeur of her buildings are an expression of her sovereignty and her greatness.

The educational effect that the architectural development of Washington along proper lines will have upon our people will be most elevating. It will show itself in the plans for the improvement of other cities and it will cultivate a love of the beautiful that will make for the happiness of all.

IMPRESSIONS OF PALESTINE

By James Bryce

British Ambassador to the United States, 1906-1913

NO COUNTRY has been so often described or so minutely described by travelers of all sorts of tastes and interests as Palestine has been; and this is natural, for none has excited so keen an interest for so long a time and in so many nations.

As we have all at some time or other read much about the country, it may well be thought that nothing now remains to be said about Palestine, except by archeologists, whose explorations of the sites of ancient cities are always bringing fresh facts to light. But if all of us have read a good deal about the Holy Land, most of us have also forgotten a good deal, and our ideas of the country—ideas colored by sentiments of reverence and romance—are often vague and not always correct.

It may therefore be worth while to set down in a plain and brief way the salient impressions which the country makes on a Western traveler who passes quickly through it. The broad impressions are the things that remain in memory when most of the details have vanished, and broad impressions are just what an elaborate description sometimes fails to convey, because they are smothered under an infinitude of details.

A SMALL COUNTRY

Palestine is a tiny little country. Though the traveler's handbooks prepare him to find it small, it surprises him by being smaller than he expected. Taking it as the region between the Mediterranean on the west and the Jordan and Dead Sea on the east, from the spurs of Lebanon and Hermon on the north to the desert at Beersheba on the south, it is only 110 miles long and from 50 to 60 broad—that is to say, it is smaller than New Jersey, whose area is 7,500 square miles.

Of this region large parts did not really belong to ancient Israel. Their hold on the southern and northern districts was but slight, while in the southwest a wide and rich plain along the Mediterranean was occupied by the warlike Philistines, who were sometimes more than a match for the Hebrew armies. Israel had, in fact, little more than the hill country, which lay between the Jordan on the east and the maritime plain on the west. King David, in the days of his power, looked down from the hill cities of Benjamin, just north of Jerusalem, upon Philistine enemies only 25 miles off, on the one side, and looked across the Jordan to Moabite enemies about as far off, on the other.

Nearly all the events in the history of Israel that are recorded in the Old Testament happened within a territory no bigger than the State of Connecticut, whose area is 4,800 square miles; and into hardly any other country has there been crowded from the days of Abraham till our own so much history—that is to say, so many events that have been recorded and deserve to be recorded in the annals of mankind. To history, however, I shall return later.

FEELING PALESTINE'S SMALLNESS

Nor is it only that Palestine is really a small country. The traveler constantly feels as he moves about that it is a small country. From the heights a few miles north of Jerusalem he sees, looking northward, a far-off summit carrying snow for eight months in the year. It is Hermon, nearly 10,000 feet high—Hermon, whose fountains feed the rivers of Damascus.

But Hermon is outside the territory of Israel altogether, standing in the land of the Syrians; so, too, it is of Lebanon. We are apt to think of that mountain mass as within the country, because it also is frequently mentioned in the Psalms and the Prophets; but the two ranges of Lebanon also rise beyond the frontiers of Israel, lying between the Syrians of Damascus and the Phœnicians of the West.

Perhaps it is because the maps from which children used to learn Bible geography were on a large scale that most of us have failed to realize how narrow were the limits within which took place all those great doings that fill the books of Samuel and Kings. Just in the same way the classical scholar who visits Greece is surprised to find that so small a territory sufficed for so many striking incidents and for the careers of so many famous men.

LITTLE NATURAL WEALTH

Palestine is a country poor in any natural resources. There are practically no minerals, no coal, no iron, no copper, no silver, though recently some oil wells have been discovered in the Jordan Valley. Neither are there any large forests, and though the land may have been better wooded in the days of Joshua than it is now, there is little reason to think that the woods were of trees sufficiently large to constitute a source of wealth. A comparatively small area is fit for tillage.

To an Arab tribe that had wandered through a barren wilderness for 40 weary years, Canaan may well have seemed a delightful possession; but many a county in Iowa, many a department in France, could raise more grain or wine than all the Holy Land.

PLAIN OF ESDRAELON

There is one stretch of fertile, level land 20 miles long and from 3 to 6 miles wide—the Plain of Esdraelon. But with this exception it is only in the bottoms and on the lower slopes of a few valleys, chiefly in the territory of Ephraim from Bethel northward and along the shores of the Bay of Acre, that one sees cornfields and olive yards and orchards. Little wine is now grown.

Such wealth as the country has consists in its pastures, and the expression "a land flowing with milk and honey" appropriately describes the best it has to offer, for sheep and goats can thrive on the thin herbage that covers the hills, and the numerous aromatic plants furnish plenty of excellent food for the bees; but it is nearly all thin pasture, for the land is dry and the soil mostly shallow. The sheep and goats vastly outnumber the oxen. Woody Bashan, on the east side of Jordan, is still the region where one must look for the strong bulls.

SEEN THROUGH A GOLDEN HAZE

Palestine is not a beautiful country. The classical scholar finds charms everywhere in Greece, a land consecrated to him by the genius of poets and philosophers, although a great part of Greece is painfully dry and bare. So, too, the traveler who brings a mind suffused by reverence and piety to spots hallowed by religious associations sees the landscapes of the Holy Land through a golden haze that makes them lovely. But the scenery of the Holy Land, taken as a whole (for there are exceptions presently to be noticed), is inferior, both in form and in color, to that of northern and middle Italy, to that of Norway and Scotland, to that of the coasts of Asia Minor, to that of many parts of California and Washington.

The hills are flat-topped ridges, with a monotonous sky-line, very few of them showing any distinctive shape. Not a peak anywhere, and Tabor the only summit recognizable by its form. They are all composed of gray or reddish-gray limestone, bare of wood, and often too stony for tillage. Between the stones or piles of rock there are low shrubs, and in the few weeks of spring masses of brilliant flowers give rich hues to the landscape; but for the rest of the year all is gray or brown. The grass is withered away or is scorched brown, and scarcely any foliage is seen on the tops or upper slopes of the rolling hills. It is only in some of the valleys that one finds villages nestling among olive groves and orchards where plum and peach and almond blossoms make spring lovely.

Arid indeed is the land. The traveler says with the Psalmist: "My soul longs in a dry, parched land, wherein no water is." Wells are few, springs still fewer, and of brooks there are practically none, for the stony channels at the bottom of the glens have no water except after a winter rainstorm. There may probably have been a more copious rainfall 20 or 30 centuries ago, when more wood clothed

Photo by the American Colony at Jerusalem

VILLAGERS VISITING THE TOMB OF MOSES

Although Holy Writ tells us that the Lord buried Moses "in the land of Moab, over against Beth-peor," and that "no man knoweth his sepulcher unto this day," thousands of pilgrims annually visit what they believe to be his tomb.

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the hillsides, and the country would then have been more pleasing to Northern eyes, to which mountains are dear because rills make music and green boughs wave in the wind.

THE RIVER KISHON

To this general description there are certain exceptions which must not be forgotten. The high ridge of Mount Carmel rises grandly from the sea, and on its land side breaks down in bold declivities and deep glens upon the valley through which the Kishon, an almost perennial stream, finds its way to the Bay of Acre. Here, upon the slopes of a long ridge, on the other side of the Kishon, there is a wildering forest of ancient holm-oaks, all the more beautiful because it is the one considerable stretch of natural wood in the whole country west of Jordan.

On the other side of that river the slopes of the plateau which runs eastward into the desert, the Bashan and Gilead of the Old Testament, have also patches of woodland left, and in the canyons that cut deep through these slopes there is many a picturesque scene where the brooks, Jabbok and Yarmuk, leap in tiny waterfalls from ledge to ledge of the cliffs. These are the only brooks in all the country, these and the Kishon, which itself is reduced in late summer to a line of pools.

VIEW FROM TABOR

Of the wider views there are two that ought to be noted. One is beautiful. It is the prospect from the top of Mount Tabor, a few miles east of Nazareth, over the wide plain of Esdraelon, specially charming in April, when the green of the upspringing wheat and barley contrasts with the rich red of the strips of newly plowed land that lie between.

The other is grand and solemn. From the Mount of Olives, and indeed from the higher parts of Jerusalem itself, one looks across the deep hollow where the Jordan, a little below Jericho, pours its turbid waters into the Dead Sea, and sees beyond this hollow the long, steep wall of the mountains of Moab.

These mountains are the edge of the great plateau, 3,000 feet higher than the Dead Sea, which extends into the Great Desert of Northern Arabia. Among them is conspicuous the projecting ridge of Nebo, or Pisgah, from which Moses looked out upon that Promised Land which he was not permitted to enter. These mountains are the background of every eastward view from the heights of Judea. Always impressive, they become weirdly beautiful toward sunset, when the level light turns their stern gray to exquisite purples and a tender lilac that deepens into violet as the night begins to fall.

PROSPECTS THAT PLEASE

In eastern Galilee also there are noble prospects of distant Hermon; nor is there any coast scenery anywhere finer than that of the seaward slopes of Lebanon behind Sidon and Beirut. But Hermon and Lebanon (as already remarked) lie outside Palestine and would need a description to themselves. Damascus, seen from the heights above, its glittering white embosomed in orchards, is a marvel of beauty—a pearl set in emeralds, say the Muslims. Petra, far off in the Arabian Desert to the south, is a marvel of wild grandeur, with its deep, dark gorges and towering crags; but these also lie outside Palestine.

THE SEA OF GALILEE

Though not comparable in beauty either to the lakes of Britain or to those that lie among the Alps, or to Lake George in New York and Lake Tahoe in California, the Sea of Galilee has a quiet charm of its own.

The shores are bare of wood and the encircling mountains show no bold peaks; yet the slopes of the hills, sometimes abruptly, sometimes falling in soft and graceful lines, have a pleasing variety, and from several points a glimpse may be caught of the snowy top of Hermon rising beyond the nearer ranges. A great sadness broods over the silent waters. The cities that decked it like a necklace have, all but Tiberias, vanished so utterly that archeologists dispute over their sites. There is little cultivation, and where half a million of people are said to have lived at the beginning of our era, not 5,000 are

Photo by the American Colony at Jerusalem

THE DAMASCUS GATE: ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL ENTRANCES TO THE OLD CITY AT JERUSALEM

The view from the top of Damascus Gate is one of the most striking in Jerusalem. From it one may see the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Mount Zion, the Tower of David, the Mosque of Omar, the Mount of Olives, and the gilded domes of the Russian Church, which proclaim Gethsemane.

Photo by the American Colony at Jerusalem

THRESHING-FLOOR SCENE IN THE FIELDS OF BOAZ, NEAR BETHLEHEM

The trampled grain is tossed into the air; the fine straw separates into a neat pile by itself, while the dust and very fine particles are completely blown away

now to be found. Many a devastating war and the misgovernment of 14 centuries have done their fatal work.

PALESTINE SUMMED UP

If Palestine is not a land of natural wealth nor a land of natural beauty, what is it? What are the impressions which the traveler who tries to see it exactly as it is carries away with him? Roughly summed up, they are these: stones, caves, tombs, ruins, battle-fields, sites hallowed by traditions—all bathed in an atmosphere of legend and marvel.

Never was there a country, not being an absolute desert, so stony. The hillsides seem one mass of loose rocks, larger or smaller. The olive yards and vineyards are full of stones. Even the cornfields (except in the alluvial soil of the plain of Esdraelon and along the sandy coast) seem to have more pebbles

Photo by Charles Beery

PALESTINE "AS IT WAS IN THE DAYS OF OLD"

As one journeys through Palestine he is frequently reminded of the truth of the sayings of the Saviour about the shepherd and his sheep

than earth, so that one wonders how crops so good as one sometimes sees can spring up. Caves are everywhere, for limestone is the prevailing rock, and it is the rock in which the percolation of rain makes clefts and hollows and caverns most frequent.

HISTORIC CAVES

Many of the incidents of Bible history are associated with caverns, from the cave of Machpelah, at Hebron, where Abraham buried Sarah and in which he is supposed to have been himself interred, down to the sepulchre hewn in

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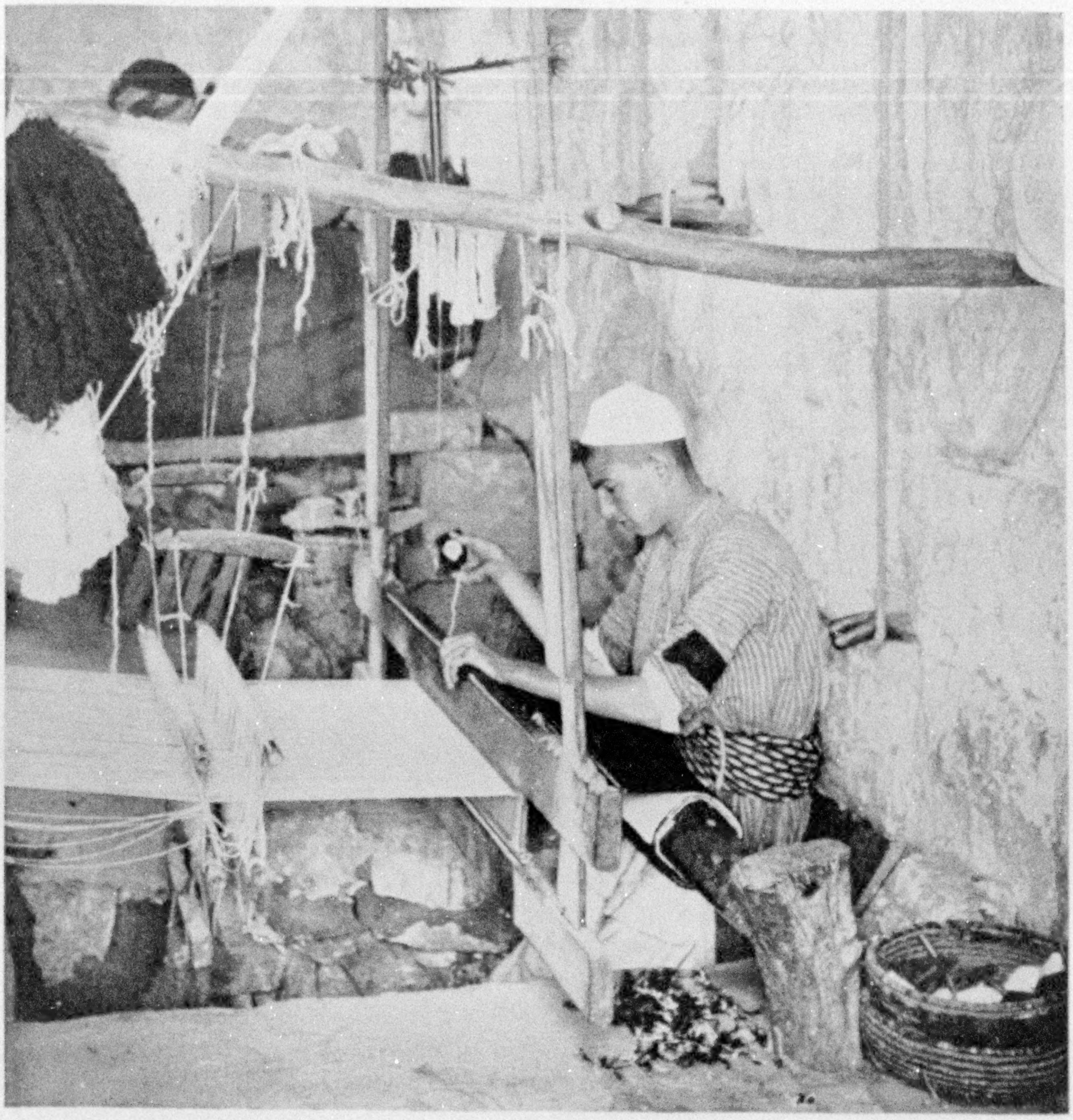

Photo by the American Colony at Jerusalem

THE VILLAGE WEAVER

In some parts of Palestine the men do the spinning in their spare time, taking the yarn to the village weaver to be converted into cloth, after which the women make it into clothing. European ginghams and calico are rapidly replacing the native product.

rock in which the body of Christ was laid and over which the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was built by Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine.

Tradition points out many other sacred caves. It places the Annunciation by the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin at Nazareth in one cavern and the birth of Christ at Bethlehem in another, and assigns others to Samson, to David, to Elijah, and to various prophets. All over the country one finds tombs hewn in the solid rocks and pillars or piles of stone marking a burial place. Many of these rock tombs may be the work of races that dwelt here before Israel came. In a rocky land, where natural cavities are common, this becomes the obvious mode of interment. Thus here, as in Egypt, one seems to be in a land rather of the dead than of the living.

The impression of melancholy which

Photo by the American Colony at Jerusalem

A PRIMITIVE IRRIGATING WHEEL OUTSIDE OF JERUSALEM

Up to a few years ago the lifting of water from these wells in most parts of Palestine was done by a rude mechanism on the principle of the "horse-power," turned by a mule or camel. Damascus gets its water supply through the rivers that come down from snowy Mt. Hermon (see text, page 293).

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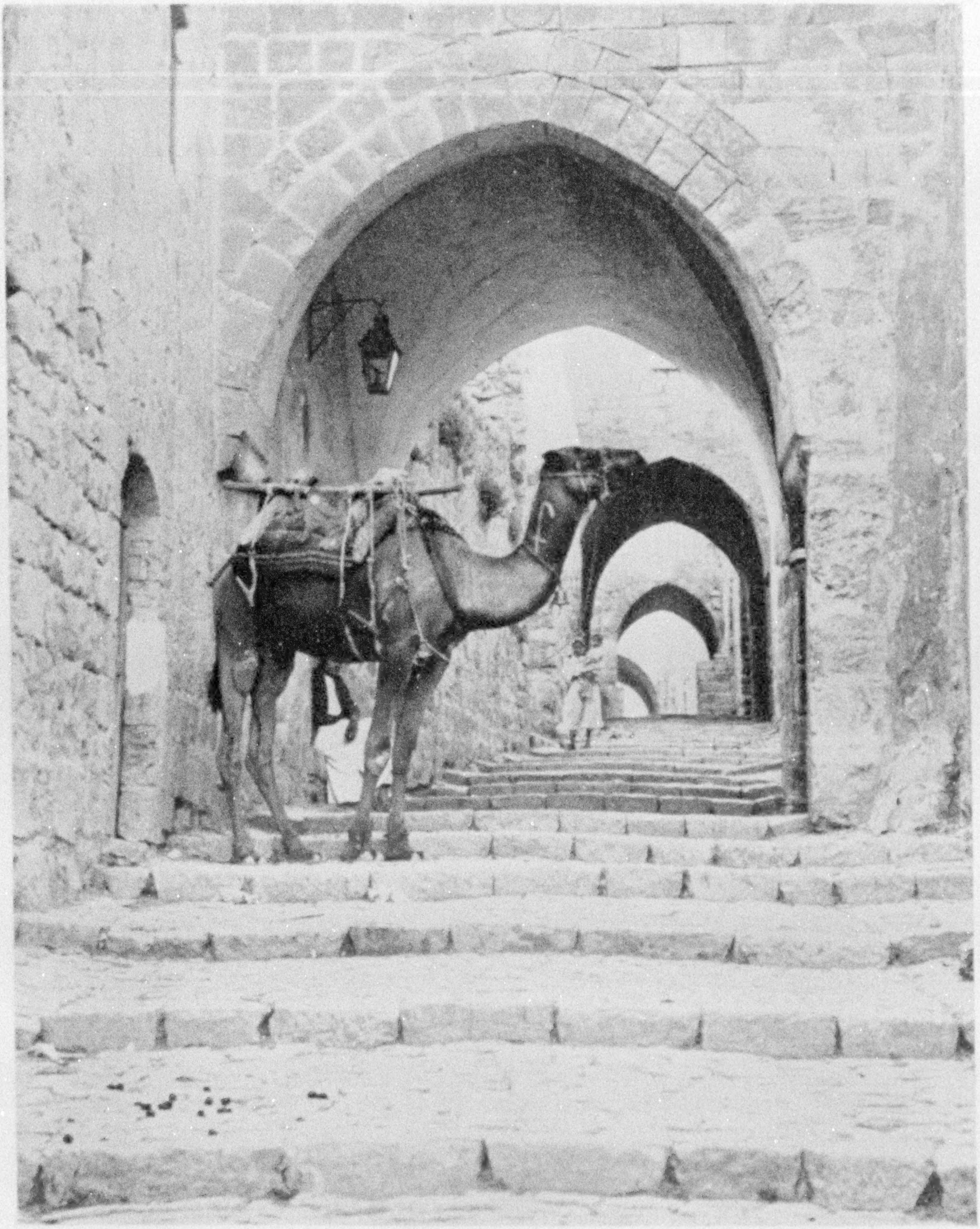

Photo by the American Colony at Jerusalem

ARCHED STREETS OF STEPS: JERUSALEM

Few streets inside the city walls admit of vehicles, and those that do have been remodeled in late years. The slippery pavements are dangerous for shod animals, while the camels, with their cushioned feet, move along with ease. Until a few years ago the streets were unlighted and the law required individuals to carry lanterns after sundown, just as we require automobile lamps to be lighted after dark.

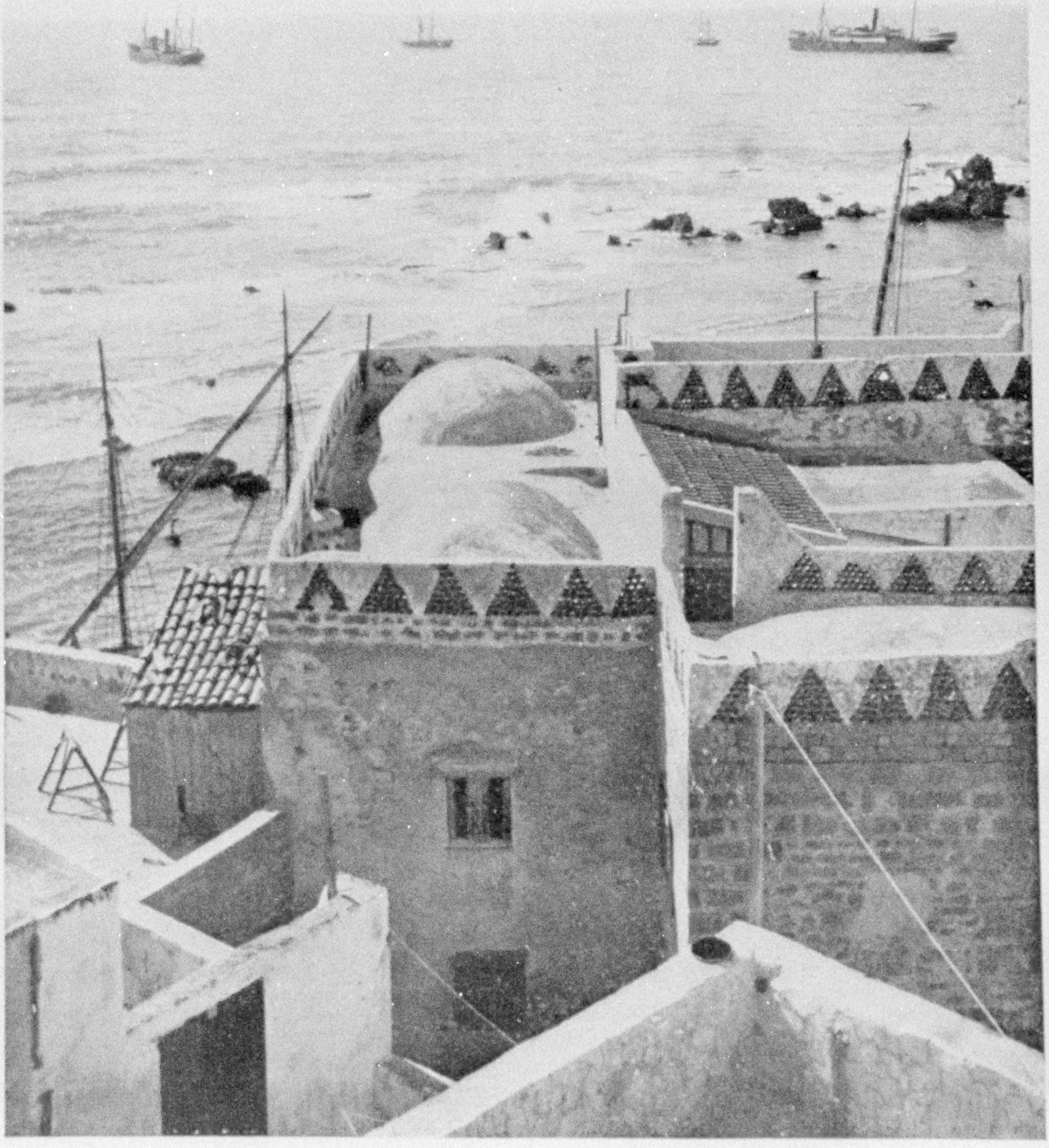

Photo by the American Colony at Jerusalem

THE ROCKY ROADSTEAD AT JAFFA

At the eastern end of the Mediterranean lies Jaffa, the principal gateway to the Holy Land. Here Cassiopeia, queen of the Ethiopians, according to tradition, boasted herself equal in beauty to the Nereids. The resulting wrath of Poseidon sent a flood and a sea monster, from which no relief could be secured until Cassiopeia's daughter, Andromeda, was chained to the rocks and exposed to the monster. The rock to which she is reputed to have been chained is visible in the picture. From Jaffa, also, Jonah set out on his adventurous voyage (see text, page 306).

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Photo by Dr. H. L. Nelson

A SHAKESPEAREAN PRODUCTION IN THE HOLY LAND

A presentation of "As You Like It" in English by the students of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria. The characters were taken by Greek, Syrian, Armenian, Jewish, Druse, Copt, Muslim, and Kurd students, showing the influence of the American system of teaching in the East. There are many American and European schools in the Near East.

Photo by Orlando J. Root

STREET SCENE IN BETHLEHEM

The beggars of Palestine are just as persistent and just as poor as when Lazarus desired to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table

this brooding shadow of death gives is heightened by the abundance of ruins. From very early times men built here in stone because there were, even then, few large trees, and though the dwellings of the poor were mostly of sun-baked mud and have long since vanished, the ease with which the limestone could be quarried and used for building made those who sought defense surround even small towns with walls, whose foundations at least have remained. The larger among the surviving ruins date from Roman or from Crusading times. These are still numerous, though Muslim vandalism and the habit of finding in the old erections material for new have left comparatively little of architectural interest.

GRECO-ROMAN RUINS

The best preserved remains are those of the Greco-Roman towns east of the Jordan, and these cities, singularly good specimens of the work of their age, are being rapidly destroyed by the Circassians whom the Turks have placed in that region. Be the ruins great or small, they are so numerous that in a course of a day's ride one is everywhere sure to pass far more of them than the traveler could find in even those parts of Europe that have been longest inhabited, and of many the ancient names are lost.

One is amazed at the energy the Crusaders showed in building castles, not a few of them large and all of them solid strongholds, as well as churches. But none of the fortresses are perfect, and of the churches only four or five have been spared sufficiently to show their beauty. Several, among these the most beautiful and best preserved, have been turned into mosques. Of these ruins few are cared for except by the archeologist and the historian.

RELIGIOUS MEMORIALS

But there are other memorials of the past that have lived on into the present. In no country are there so many shrines of ancient worship, so many spots held sacred—some sacred to Jews, some to Christians, some to Mussulmans. Neither has any other country spots that still draw a multitude of pilgrims, not even Belgium and Lombardy, each a profusion of battlefields. It is a land of ancient strife and seldom-interrupted slaughter.

Before Isarel came, the tribes of Canaan warred with one another, and against those tribes Israel had to fight for its life. Along its western border ran the great line of march from Egypt to northern Syria and Mesopotamia, the highway of war trodden by the armies of Assyria and Babylon when they passed south to attack Egypt, and by the armies of Egypt when the great Pharaohs, Rameses, Thothmes, and Necho, led them north against Assyria.

In later days the Seleucid kings of Babylon and Antioch had fight after fight for the possession of the country with the Egyptian Ptolemies. Then appeared the legions of Rome, first under Pompey, then many a campaign to quell the revolt of the Jews. Still later came those fiercest enemies of Rome, the Sassanid kings of Persia, whose great invasion of A. D. 614 laid waste Jerusalem and spread ruin over the land.

THE ARAB INVASION

Just after that invasion the Arabs, then in the first flush of their swift conquest, descended on the enfeebled province and set up that Muslim rule which has often changed hands from race to race and dynasty to dynasty, but has never disappeared. When the Mohammedan princes had fought among themselves for four centuries they were suddenly attacked by a host of Crusaders from western Europe, and the soil of Palestine was drenched afresh with blood. The chronicle of more recent wars, which includes Napoleon's irruption, stopped at Acre in 1799, comes down to the Egyptian invasion in the days of Mehemet Ali.

From the top of Mount Tabor one looks down on six famous battlefields—the first, that of the victory of Deborah and Barak over Sisera, commemorated in the oldest of Hebrew war songs (Judges, Chapters IV-V), and the latest, that of the victory of the French over the Turks in 1799. And in this plain, near the spot where Barak overcame Sisera and Pharaoh Necho overcame Josiah, is to be fought the mysterious Armageddon (Revelation, Chapter XVI).

Photo by the American Colony at Jerusalem

A SECTION OF THE GREAT MOSAIC MAP OF PALESTINE

In 1880 a Christian settlement was founded about the mound of ancient Madeba. Ten years later the Greek patriarch at Jerusalem heard of a mosaic map at that place and promptly sent a master mason there to preserve it. The mosaic was nearly complete at that time. Instead of preserving it, the mason almost destroyed it, reporting back to Jerusalem that it did not possess the importance which had been attributed to it. In 1897 the librarian of the Greek patriarchate went down to Madeba and found the map one of the greatest archeological discoveries of modern times. It is thought that originally it included all of the country from Constantinople to Egypt. Jerusalem is plainly seen with a colonnaded street running through it, past the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Jordan River is shown with fish in it and emptying into the Dead Sea.

DOMINION OF THE PAST

Caves and tombs, ruins and battlefields, and ancient seats of worship are the visible signs of that dominion of the past, overweighting and almost effacing the present, which one feels constantly and everywhere in Palestine. For us English-speaking men and women, who read the Bible in our youth and followed the *stream* of history down through antiquity and the Middle Ages, no country is so steeped in historical associations.

It could not be otherwise, for in no other country (save Egypt) did history begin so early; none has seen such an unending clash of races and creeds; none has been the theater of so many events touching the mind of so large a part of mankind. The interest which Nature, taken alone, fails to give is given in unequaled profusion by history, and by legend even more than by history.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF LEGEND AND MARVEL

The Holy Land is steeped also in an atmosphere of legend and marvel. As the traveler steps ashore at Jaffa he is shown the rock to which Andromeda was chained when Perseus rescued her from the sea monster. (It is the only

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Photo by the American Colony at Jerusalem

THE MARKET-PLACE AT BETHLEHEM

In the Church of the Nativity, at Bethlehem, which stands near the market-place, is the grotto which tradition declares was the manger where Christ was born. Life in Bethlehem has indeed changed but little since His day

Greek story localized on these shores.) Till recent years he was also shown the remains of the ribs of another sea monster, the "great fish" that swallowed and disgorged the prophet Jonah, whose tomb he will see on the coast near Sidon. When he proceeds toward Jerusalem he passes Lydda, the birthplace of St. George, where that youthful hero slew the dragon. A little farther comes the spot where another young champion, Samson, the Danite, had in earlier days killed a thousand Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass.

Still farther along the railway line he is pointed to the opening of the Valley of Ajalon, where, according to the Book of Joshua, the sun and moon stood still while Israel pursued their enemies. An hour later, as the train approaches Jerusalem, he looks down on the rocky gorge in which St. Sabas, himself a historical character, famous and influential in the sixth century, dwelt in a cave where a friendly lion came to bear him company; and from Jerusalem he can note the spot at which the host of Israel passed dry-shod over Jordan, following the Ark of the Covenant, and near which Elisha made the iron swim and turned bitter waters to sweet. Thence, too, he can descry, far off among the blue hills of Moab, the mountain top to which Balaam was brought to curse Israel, and where "the dumb ass, speaking with man's voice, forbade the madness of the prophet" (Numbers, Chapter XX; 2 Peter, Chapter I).

WILD MUSLIM LEGENDS

These scenes of marvel, all passing before the eye in a single afternoon, are but a few examples of the beliefs associated with ancient sites over the length and breadth of the country. All sorts of legends have sprung up among Muslims, as well as Jews and Christians, the Muslim legends being indeed the wildest. For nearly every incident mentioned in the Old or New Testament a local site has been found, often one highly improbable, perhaps plainly impossible, which nevertheless the devout are ready to accept.

The process of site-finding had begun before the days of the Empress Helena, and it goes on still. (Quite recently the Muslims have begun to honor a cave at the base of Mount Carmel, which they hold to have sheltered Elijah.) Nothing is more natural, for the number of pilgrims goes on increasing with the increased ease and cheapness of transportation, and sites have to be found for the pilgrims.

CHRISTIAN PILGRIMS

The Roman Catholics come chiefly from France, but they are few compared with the multitude of Russians, nearly all simple peasants, ready to kiss the stones of every spot which they are told that the presence of the Virgin or a saint has hallowed.

To accommodate those pilgrim swarms, for besides the Catholics and the Orthodox, the other ancient churches of the East, such as the Armenians, the Copts, and the Abyssinians, are also represented, countless monasteries and hospices have been erected at and around Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and other sacred spots; and thus the aspect of these places has been so modernized that it is all the more difficult to realize what they were like in ancient days.

Jews have come in large numbers; they have settled in farm colonies; they have built up almost a new quarter on the north side of old Jerusalem. But even they are not so much in evidence as the Christian pilgrims. The pilgrim is now, especially at the times of festival, the dominant feature of Palestine. It is the only country, save Egypt, perhaps even more than Egypt, to which men flock for the sake of the past; and it is here that the philosophic student can best learn to appreciate the part which tradition and marvel have played in molding the minds and stimulating the religious fervor of mankind.

WHAT PALESTINE MIGHT BE

Under a better government—a government which should give honest administration, repress brigandage, diffuse education, irrigate the now desolate, because sun-scorched, valley of the lower Jordan by water drawn from the upper course of the river—Palestine might become a prosperous and even populous country

Photo by the American Colony at Jerusalem

GALILEE FISHERMEN MENDING THEIR NETS

"A great sadness broods over the silent waters (of Galilee). The cities that decked it like a necklace have, all but Tiberias, vanished so utterly that archeologists dispute over their sites. There is little cultivation, and where half a million people are said to have lived at the beginning of our era, not 5,000 are now to be found. Many a devastating war and the misgovernment of fourteen centuries have done their fatal work" (see text, page 296).

and have its place in the civilization of the present.

The inhabitants, mostly Muslims, are a strong and often handsome race, naturally equal to the races of Southern Europe; but as Palestine stands today, it is a land of the past, a land of memories—memories of religion, but chiefly of religious war, and always rather of war than of peace. The only work ever done in it for peace was done by the preaching, 19 centuries ago, of One whose teaching His followers have never put in practice.

The strife of Israel against the Amorites and of the Crusaders against the Muslims pale to insignificance compared with the conflict between five great nations today who bear the Christian name, and some of whom are claiming the Almighty as their special patron and protector.

To one other kind of impression something remains to be said. Does travel in the Holy Land give a clearer comprehension of the narratives of the Old and New Testament? Does it give a livelier sense of their reality? This question must be answered separately for the two divisions of the Bible.

ISRAEL'S NEIGHBORS

On the Old Testament the traveler gets an abundance of fresh light from visiting the spots it mentions. The history of Israel from the time of Joshua—indeed, from the time of Abraham—stands out vividly. One realizes the position of the chosen people in the midst of hostile tribes—some tribes close to them: the Philistines at the western part of the Judean hills; the Tyrians almost within sight of Carmel, to the north; Amalek in the desert to the south, raiding as far as Hebron; Moab and the Beni Ammon on the plateau that lies beyond Jordan to the east, while the Syrian kingdom of Ben-hadad and Hazael threatens from behind the ridges of Galilee.

One sees the track along which the hosts of Egypt and Assyria marched. One feels the breath of the desert upon the prophets, for the desert comes into Palestine itself. One traverses it descending from Jerusalem to the Dead Sea. It lies in bare, brown cliffs above the gardens of Jericho. One understands what the foe of Israel meant when he said that the gods of Israel were gods of the hills, and his own gods of the valleys.

HOW NEAR WAS ENDOR!

One sees how near to the Gilboan Mountains was Endor, where Saul went to consult the witch the night before the fatal battle (1 Samuel, Chapter 28), and how near also the wall of Bethshan, to which the Philistines fixed his body and that of the gallant Jonathan. Samaria, the stronghold of Omri, and long afterward of Herod, frowns upon the plain beneath, and at Jezreel the slope is seen up which Jehu drove his steeds so furiously to the slaughter of Jezebel (II Kings, Chapter IX).

One can feel it all to be real. Elijah runs before the chariot of Ahab while the thunder is pealing above, and Naaman is bathing in Jordan on his way back to Damascus from the visit to Elisha. The historical books of the Old Testament are so full of references to localities that one uses them almost as a handbook. Napoleon, they say, had them read aloud to him in the evenings in his camp on the Syrian expedition of 1799.

And though the aspect of things has been greatly changed since those days by the disappearance of ancient forests, the introduction of some new trees and new kinds of buildings, not to speak of two railways and a few macadamized roads, still the natural features of hill and valley remain, and there is much in the ways and customs of the people that remains the same. The shepherd leads the same life, except that he has no longer to fear the lion, who has long since vanished, nor the bear, who survives only in the recesses of the northern hills.

NEW TESTAMENT PALESTINE

When one turns to the New Testament, how great is the difference. Except as regards Jerusalem and the Sea of Galilee, there are scarcely any references to localities in the Gospel narratives, and in those few references little or nothing turns upon the features of the place.

We can identify some of the spots where miracles are related, such as Nain

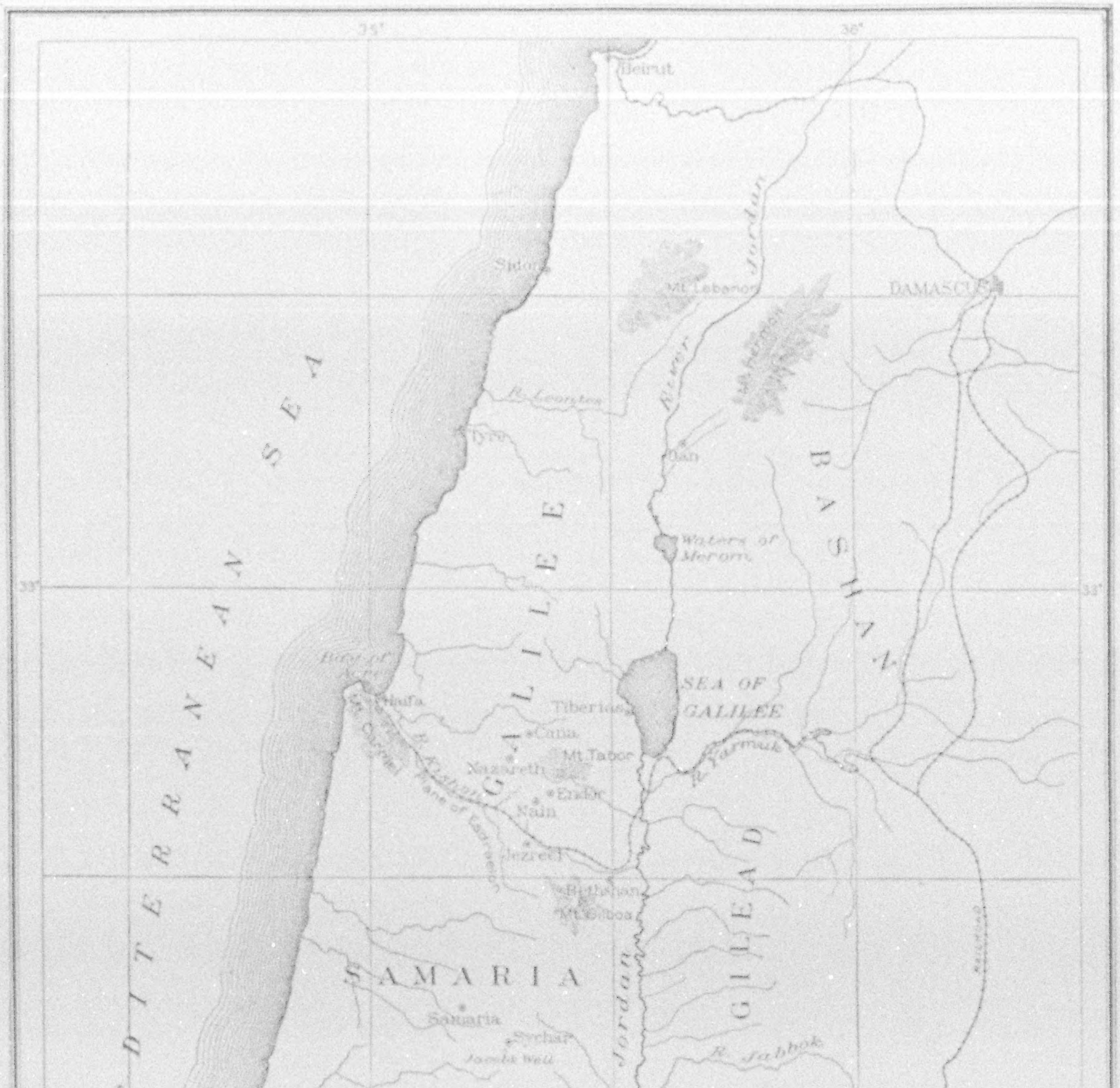
Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

PILGRIMS OF TODAY OFFERING SUPPLICATIONS AT THE STATIONS OF THE CROSS, VIA DOLOROSA, THE ROUTE FOLLOWED BY JESUS TO HIS CRUCIFIXION

French pilgrims carrying a huge cross through Via Dolorosa, or "Street of Pain," to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre

and Cana of Galilee, but the events are not connected with any special feature of the locality. Journeys are mentioned, but not the route along which Christ passed, except Sychar, in the Samaritan territory, where was Jacob's well, one of the few sacred spots which can be positively identified. (The Crusaders erected a church over it which is now being restored by Franciscan monks.) The cities round the Sea of Galilee have, all except Tiberias, vanished from the earth, and the sites of most of them are doubtful.

The town now called Nazareth has been accepted for many centuries as the home of Christ's parents, but the evidence to prove it so is by no means clear, and it is hard to identify the cliff on which the city was built. The Mount of Olives, in particular, and the height on its slope, where Christ, following the path from Bethany, looked down on Jerusalem, and the temple in all its beauty, are the spots at which one seems to get into the closest touch with the Gospel narrative; and it is just here that the scene has been most changed by new buildings, high walls, villas and convents and chapels.



REFERENCE MAP OF PALESTINE

PILGRIMS AT JERUSALEM DURING THE LENTEN SEASON

Aided by the development of transportation facilities and the low cost of travel, the number of pilgrims to the Holy Land are increasing year after year (see text, page 308)

Even the scenic conditions and whatever we may call "the setting" of the parables belong rather to the eastern world than to Palestine. You do not feel the incidents to be the more real because they are placed in this particular part of the East.

THE ACTUAL AND THE IDEAL

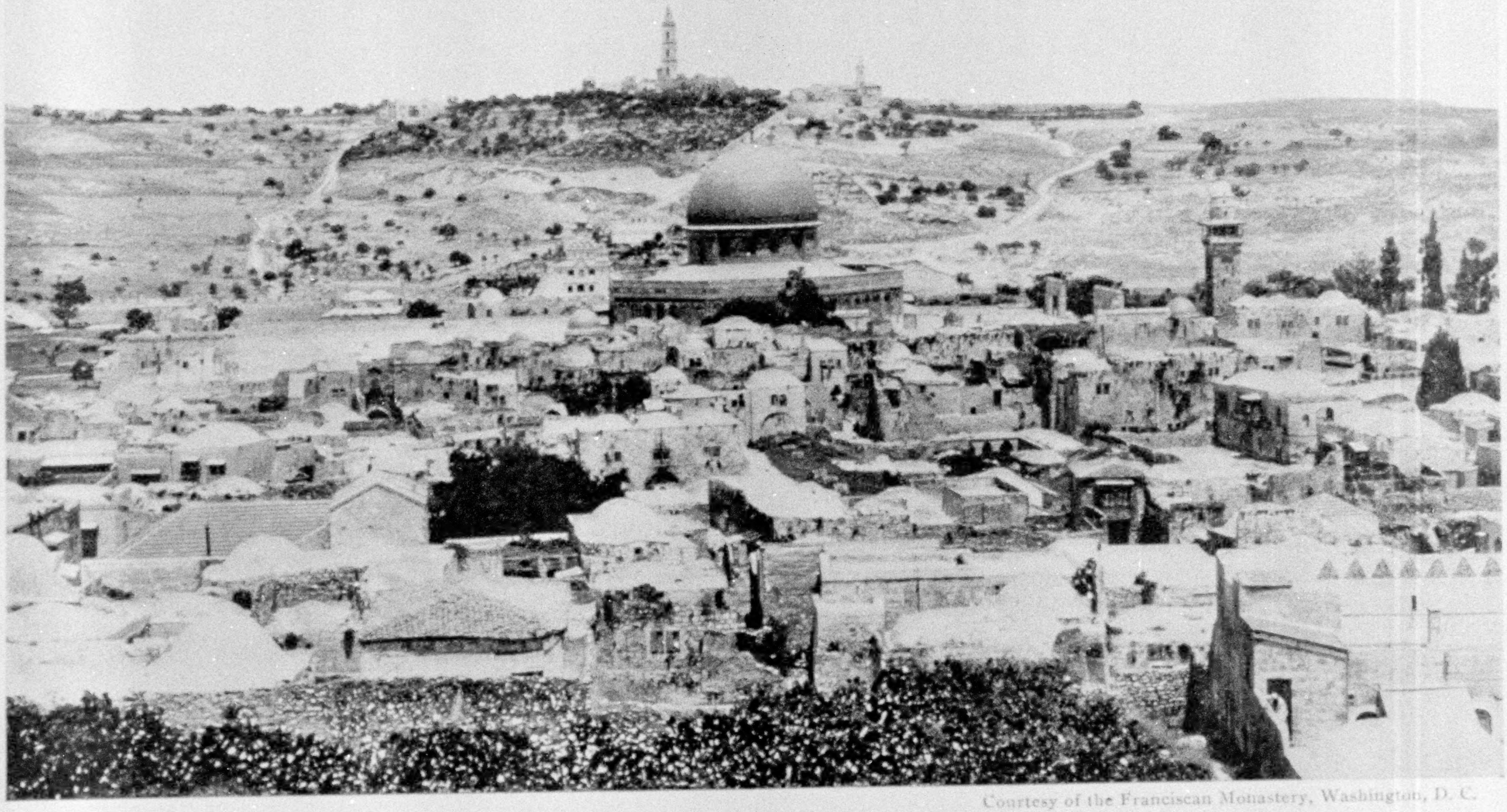
All this makes the traveler realize afresh and from a new side that while the Old Testament is about and for Israel, as well as composed in the land of Israel, the Gospel, though their narrative is placed in the land and the preaching was delivered to the people of Israel, is addressed to the world.

The Old Testament books, or at least the legal and historical books, are concerned with one people, with the words and deeds of its kings and prophets and warriors, whereas the New Testament is concerned with the inner life of all mankind. The one is of the concrete, the other of the abstract; the one of the actual, the other of the ideal. The actual is rooted in time and place; the ideal is independent of both. It is only in parts of the poetical and prophetic books that

Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

EASTER WEEK AT THE RIVER JORDAN

Next to a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, the water from the River Jordan is one of the greatest things the deeply religious peasants of Russia, Greece, Bulgaria, and Turkey wish for. Thousands of devoted pilgrims come to this holy river in order to bathe in the stream, that they may be washed of their sin. Every pilgrim to the River Jordan fills a bottle with the sacred water to take home, so that those who cannot make the journey may avail themselves of its purifying powers.



Courtesy of the Franciscan Monastery, Washington, D. C.

A VIEW OF THE HOLY CITY, WITH THE MOUNT OF OLIVES IN THE BACKGROUND

The population of Jerusalem has been estimated at 60,000. The Muslims number about 7,000, the Jews 40,000, and the Christians 13,000. The Muslims are the rulers and at the head of the social scale—the aristocracy of the city—since Saladin reconquered it in the year 1187

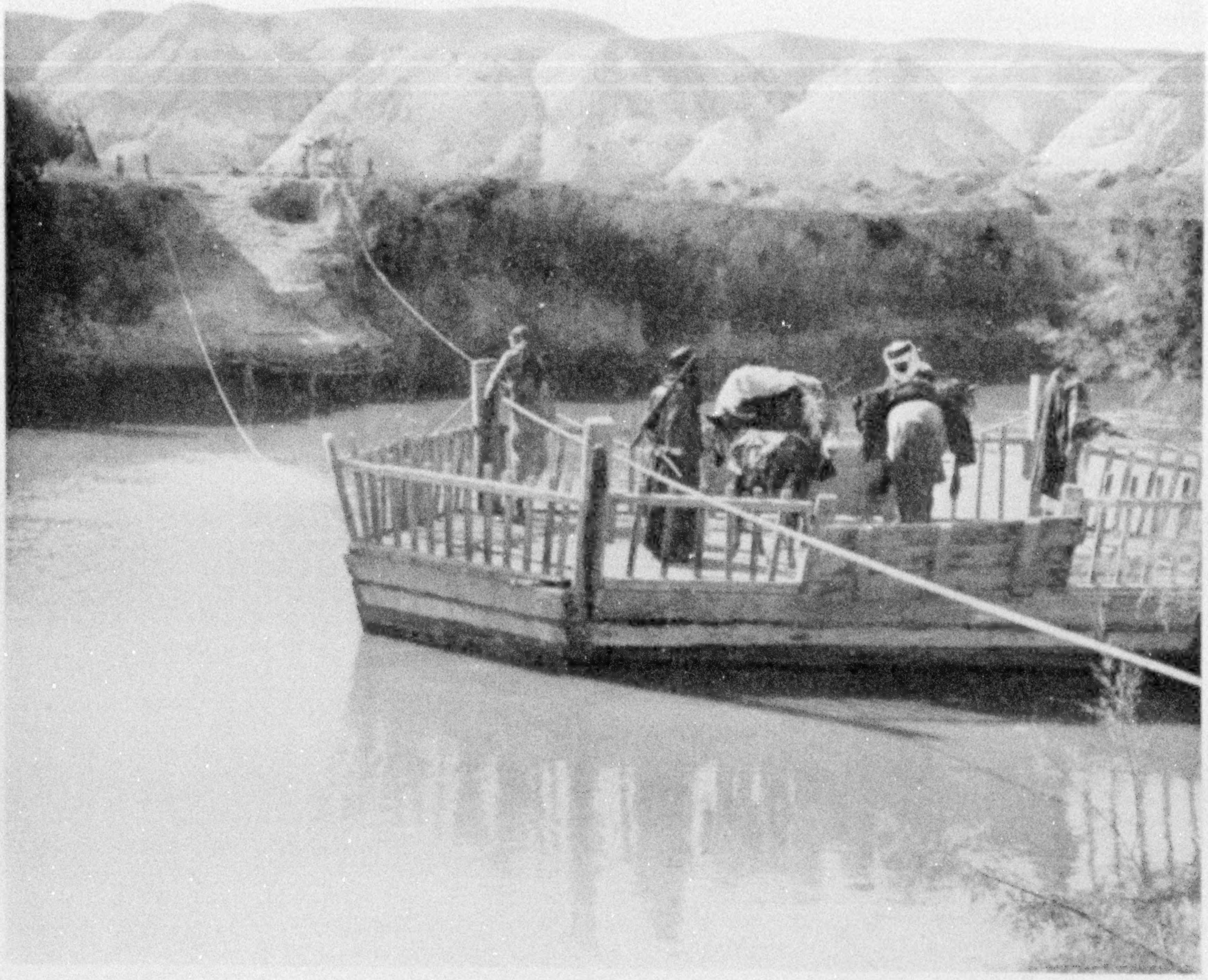


Photo by the American Colony at Jerusalem

THE SUPPOSED POINT OF THE CROSSING OF THE JORDAN BY THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL

Religion, history, and nature conspire to make the Jordan the most famous river of the earth. Across it the hosts of Israel were led into the Promised Land; in its waters the Christian right of baptism had its birth; up and down its valley many civilizations in the morning of history rose and fell. Perhaps the strangest thing about this famous river is that none of the ancients ever guessed that its mouth was below the level of the sea. It was not until 1874 that accurate measurements were made and the mouth of the river was found 1,292 feet below the Mediterranean, less than sixty miles away.

the teaching becomes ideal and universal, like that of the New Testament.

It ought perhaps to be added that the incidents of Chronicles in the Old Testament belong (except, of course, when the element of marvel comes in) to what may be called normal history, and can therefore be realized just as easily as we realize the wars of the Crusaders and the deeds of Sultan Saladin.

THE GOSPEL AND PALESTINE

We picture to ourselves the battle of Saul and the Philistines at Gilboa as we picture the battle of Napoleon against the Turks, a few miles farther north. It is much harder to fit the Gospel with the framework of Jerusalem or Galilee, because its contents are unlike anything else in history. An Indian Mussulman scholar or a thoughtful Buddhist from Japan might not feel this, but it is hard for a European or American Christian not to feel it.

Whether these explanations be true or not, it is the fact that to some travelers the sight of the places that are mentioned in the Gospel seems to bring no further

comprehension of its meaning, no heightened emotion, except that which the thought that they are looking upon the very hills, perhaps treading the very paths that were trodden by the feet of Christ and the Apostles, naturally arouses. The narrative remains to them in just the same ideal, non-local atmosphere which surrounded it in their childhood. It still belongs to the realm of the abstract, to the world of the soul rather than to the world of physical nature. It is robed not in the noonday glare of Palestine, as they see it today, nor even in the rich purple which her sunsets shed upon the far-off hills, but in a celestial light that never was on sea or land.

TYPICAL PILGRIM'S VIEWPOINT

These persons, however, mostly Protestants, are the few exceptions. The typical pilgrim, be he or she a Roman Catholic Legitimist from France or an unlettered peasant from Russia, accepts everything and is edified by everything. The Virgin and the saints have always been so real to these devout persons, the sense of their reality heightened by constant prayers before the Catholic image or the Russian icon, that it is natural for the pilgrim to think of them as dwelling in the very spots which the guide points out, and the marvelous parts of the legends present to them no difficulty.

The French Catholic has probably been on a pilgrimage to Lourdes and drawn health from the holy spring in its sacred cavern. The Russian peasant has near his home some wonder-working picture. The world to him is still full of religious miracles, and Palestine is but the land in which the figures who consecrate the spots are the most sacred of all those whom Christianity knows. To him to die in it is happiness, for death is the portal to Heaven. Nowhere else does one see a faith so touching in its simplicity.

A ROMANTIC JOURNEY

To all travelers who have anything of poetry in their hearts, be they pilgrims or tourists, or critical archeologists and historians, there is, and there will always be, an inexpressible romance in this journey. Palestine is preëminently the Land of the Past—a land whose very air is charged with the human emotions and the memories of human action, reaching far back into the dim twilight of prehistoric centuries.

No one who is in any degree susceptible to the impressions of nature or of history can help feeling the glamour of the country. The colors of distant hills, seen at morn or even through this clear, keen air, seem rich and sad with pathos of ages of human effort and human passion. The imagination is always trying to body forth the men and women who lived beneath these skies, the heroes of war and the saints of suffering, the nameless poets, and the prophets who live on in their burning words, and to give them visible form and life.

Imagination always fails, but it never desists from the attempt, and though it cannot visualize the scenes, it feels the constant presence of these shadowy figures. In them, shadowy as they are, in the twilight of far-off ages, the primal forces of humanity were embodied—in them its passionate aspirations seem to have their earliest, simplest, and most moving expression.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1914

THE year 1914, notwithstanding the business depression throughout the United States, which was especially severe in the publication and magazine world, has been the most successful in the history of the National Geographic Society.

We did more for research and exploration than we have been able to do in previous years.* We have put more money into our Magazine per member than ever before. We added to our reserve fund twice as much as in any previous year, and in fact every activity of the Society has progressed in a gratifying degree.

The net gain in membership and subscription during 1914 was the largest numerical increase in the history of the Society, being 103,157. The per cent of increase was 48.2 per cent, the largest in recent years, with the exception of 1912. The per cent of increase in 1913 was 45.6; in 1912, 57.3; in 1911, 38; in 1910, 39; in 1909, 38; in 1908, 24.

The total membership on December 31, 1914, was 337,446.† California still leads in proportion to her population, with a membership of 25,000. The membership in New York is 55,000; Pennsylvania, 30,000; Illinois, 24,000; Massachusetts, 26,000; Ohio, 18,000.

In the 1914 volumes the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE published 74 pages in four-color work; 64 pages in photogravure; three large maps in colors, one of Central Europe (the most compact and useful map of the scene of European war yet published), one of Mexico, 17 x 24½ inches, and one of Alaska, and more than 1,200 really wonderful illustrations in black and white, printed on a fine grade of coated paper. All this, with a series of authoritative and interesting articles, the members of the Society have received for $2.00.

*An account of the important Peruvian explorations of the Society was published in the February, 1915, Magazine.

† The membership as this Magazine goes to press is 380,000.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SHOWING

The total income of the Society for the year 1914 was $837,324.38, which is an increase of 52.5 per cent over the previous year. But notwithstanding the greater outlay for the Magazine and the purchase of material not yet used and the purchase of furniture and equipment, amounting to $18,000, all of which are charged to expenses, the Society had a surplus of $148,000, of which $20,500 was devoted to research and the balance of $127,500 added to our sinking or reserve fund.

This showing, extraordinary for a scientific society, is even more remarkable when we remember that the Society has had no endowment; that it has never asked its membership for a dollar beyond the payment of annual dues, and that its Magazine, which is now an immensely valuable asset, has been built up, unlike other periodicals, without the investment of any capital.

When the Society was young and poor and without funds to pay for the services of an editor and manager, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell for five years contributed the salary of the Editor, making a total gift of $6,000 to the Society for this purpose. This is the only money that was put into the Magazine outside of the membership fees. I do not include the advertising receipts, because no revenue was realized from this source until the Magazine had been put on its feet.

THE DAYS OF BEGINNING

The Editor is now concluding his sixteenth year of service. He can well re-

member his first visit, on April 1, 1899, to the Society's headquarters, which was half of a small room on the fifth floor of the Corcoran Building in Washington.

The little space of which he was to assume charge was littered with old magazines, newspapers, and a few books of records, which constituted the only visible property of the Society. The treasury was empty, and had incurred a debt of nearly $2,000 by the expenditure of its life-membership fees to keep alive. The Society, however, was not so poor as it seemed, for its management had a revolutionary idea, an ambition to make geography popular, and to take this great subject out of the archives of the technical physiographers. Behind the idea was an unusually strong Board of Managers, who had faith in the new policy, and who have always been willing to help and give liberally of time and suggestion. To evolve a magazine that would not lower the dignity of the Society and that would win popular support was the task that was intrusted to me.

The Society was so poor that it could employ no clerical assistance, and for a time the Editor was even obliged to address the Magazine envelopes himself. The names of the members were then printed on long slips, and it was the practice to cut these slips up with a pair of scissors and then paste them on the envelope. After addressing one edition of 900 copies in this way, the first investment in office furniture made by the Editor was the purchase, at the expense of $20, of an addressing machine.

Magazine men who were consulted said that it was impossible to develop a circulation for a geographic magazine, because the subject of geography was too technical. And no doubt this was true, for we should remember that at that time geography was to the layman an unknown quantity and meant boundaries, moraines, erosion, glaciers, wind belts, etc.

It is not necessary here to review the successive progress made in the development of the Society. A fairy tale, it is sometimes called. Today there is no society in the world comparable with the National Geographic Society in size or activities; and it has become the most far-reaching activity of its kind in the history of American educational development.

It might be well to place on record some of the principles which your Editor has followed in the development of the Magazine:

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. The first principle is absolute accuracy. Nothing must be printed which is not strictly according to fact. The Magazine can point to many years in which not a single article has appeared which was not absolutely accurate.

2. Abundance of beautiful, instructive, and artistic illustrations.

3. Everything printed in the Magazine must have permanent value, and be so planned that each magazine will be as valuable and pertinent one year or five years after publication as it is on the day of publication. The result of this principle is that tens of thousands of back numbers of the Magazine are continually used in school-rooms.

4. All personalities and notes of a trivial character are avoided.

5. Nothing of a partisan or controversial character is printed.

6. Only what is of a kindly nature is printed about any country or people, everything unpleasant or unduly critical being avoided.

7. The contents of each number is planned with a view of being timely. Whenever any part of the world becomes prominent in public interest, by reason of war, earthquake, volcanic eruption, etc., the members of the National Geographic Society have come to know that in the next issue of their Magazine they will obtain the latest geographic, historical, and economic information about that region, presented in an interesting and absolutely non-partisan manner, and accompanied by photographs which in number and excellence can be equaled by no other publication.

The following table shows the growth of the Society for each year since 1907:

Table showing Progress of the National Geographic Society since 1907

Year.	Members.	Receipts.	Surplus after payment of all expenses of the year except research.	Appropriated for research.	Invested.
December 31—					
1914	337,446	$837,324.38	$147,910.13	$20,712.91	$127,197.22
1913	234,284	549,231.33	67,222.19	2,732.00	64,490.19
1912	160,565	369,829.34	64,564.31	13,740.76	50,823.55
1911	102,051	224,927.12	43,886.96	5,200.94	38,686.00
1910	74,018	168,863.43	36,872.00	8,766.00	28,096.00
1909	53,333	127,275.70	25,466.07	5,746.39	19,719.68
1908	38,698	84,083.54	16,898.00	None	16,898.00
1907	31,272	80,707.29	19,013.00	1,729.15	17,283.85

THE SOCIETY'S RESERVE FUND

I beg once more to call attention to the great wisdom of the Board of Managers in adding to the reserve fund of the Society a large per cent of its income each year. If this policy had not been pursued, we would not have been able to erect our new building, and the present accommodations for the greatly increased business of the organization would have been lacking.

In view of the increasing activities of the Society, the Board of Managers deemed it advisable in 1914 to purchase a large unimproved property fronting on 16th street and adjoining its present buildings (see page 262).

The present assets of the Society, of $368,650, are divided as follows:

Cash	$35,766.70
Bonds and mortgages.............	51,238.00
Administration building and land..	165,886.32
New land.........................	105,188.13
Publications at cost..............	10,570.00
	$368,650.05

While the sum total is gratifying, it is very small compared to what a society of the size and influence of the National Geographic Society ought to have if its work is to become permanent. The reserve represents about one dollar per member.

The recommendations for research for the coming year call for an appropriation of $35,000. This is the equivalent of 5 per cent on $700,000. In other words, our Magazine represents an endowment for exploration and research of three-quarters of a million dollars.

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS

During the year the National Geographic Society has been addressed by President Wilson, ex-President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, Colonel Goethals, and many travelers and explorers, and the lecture course has been made practically self-supporting by the action of the Board in slightly increasing the price of the lecture tickets to resident members.

During the year 2,100,000 letters and 100,000 postal cards were mailed from the office to the members of the Society, an average of over 700 letters for each working day.

In conclusion, the Director and Editor wishes to express his hearty appreciation of the efficient and faithful assistance of the Associate Editor, John Oliver La Gorce; of George W. Hutchison, Assistant Secretary; of Frederick Eichelberger, Assistant Treasurer, and of every other member of the staff.

GILBERT H. GROSVENOR,
Director and Editor.

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My children all are crying.
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They know that it is just as good for them as it is for grown folks; just as good for the regular every-day meals as it is for special occasions. A pure healthful, appetizing dish, easy to prepare as light or as hearty as you choose; and which you can have ready for the table in three minutes without labor or fuss. Hadn't *you* better order a dozen today?

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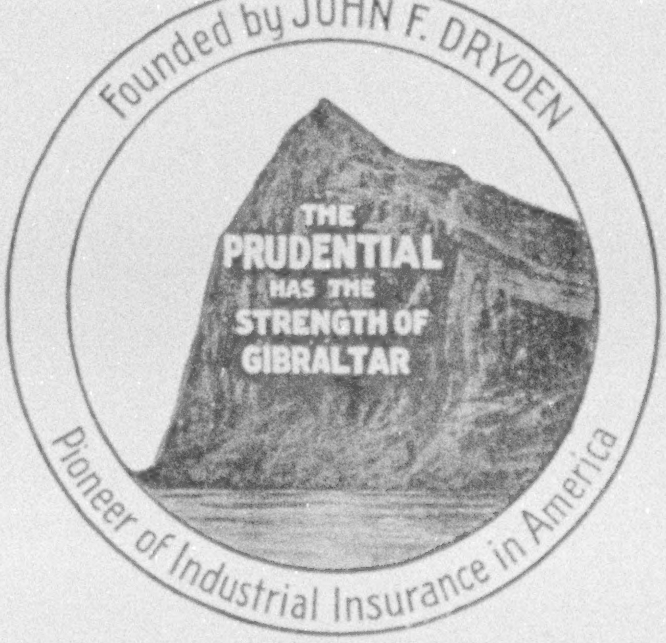

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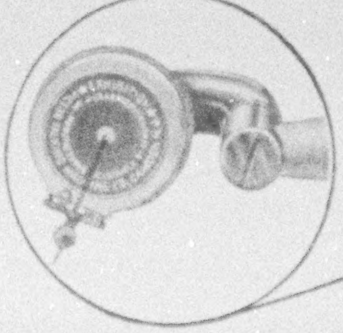

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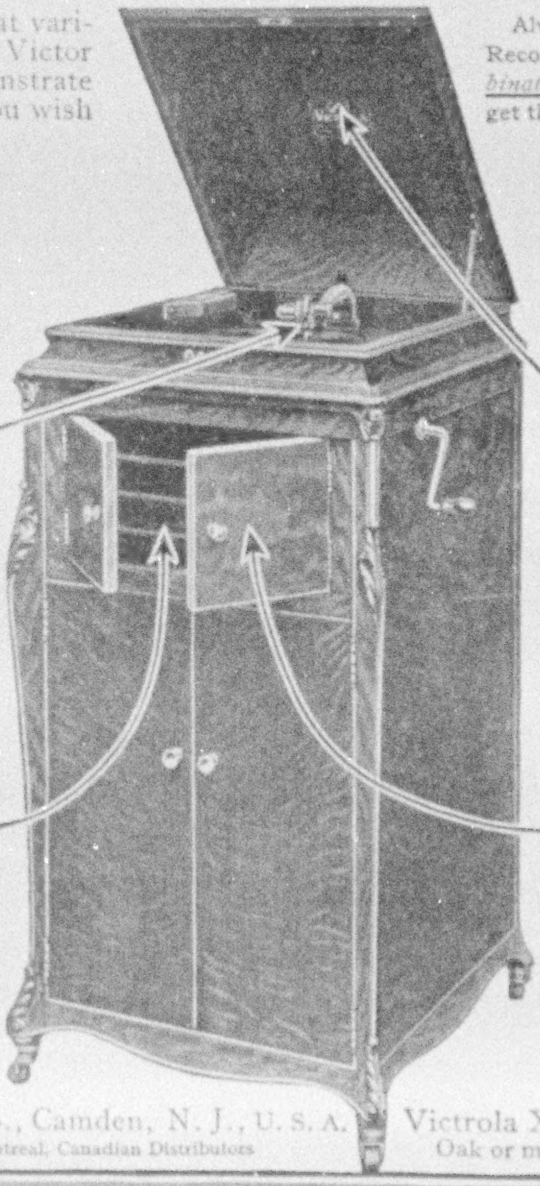

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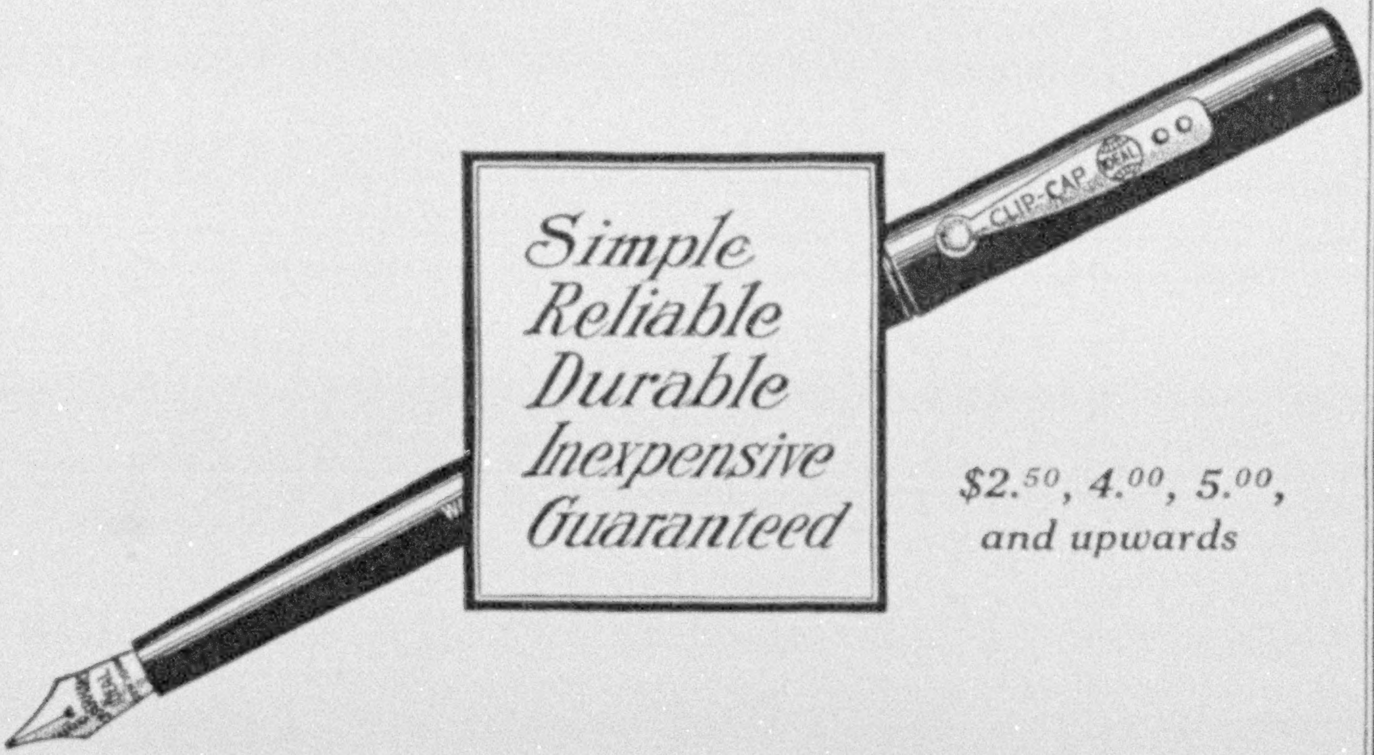

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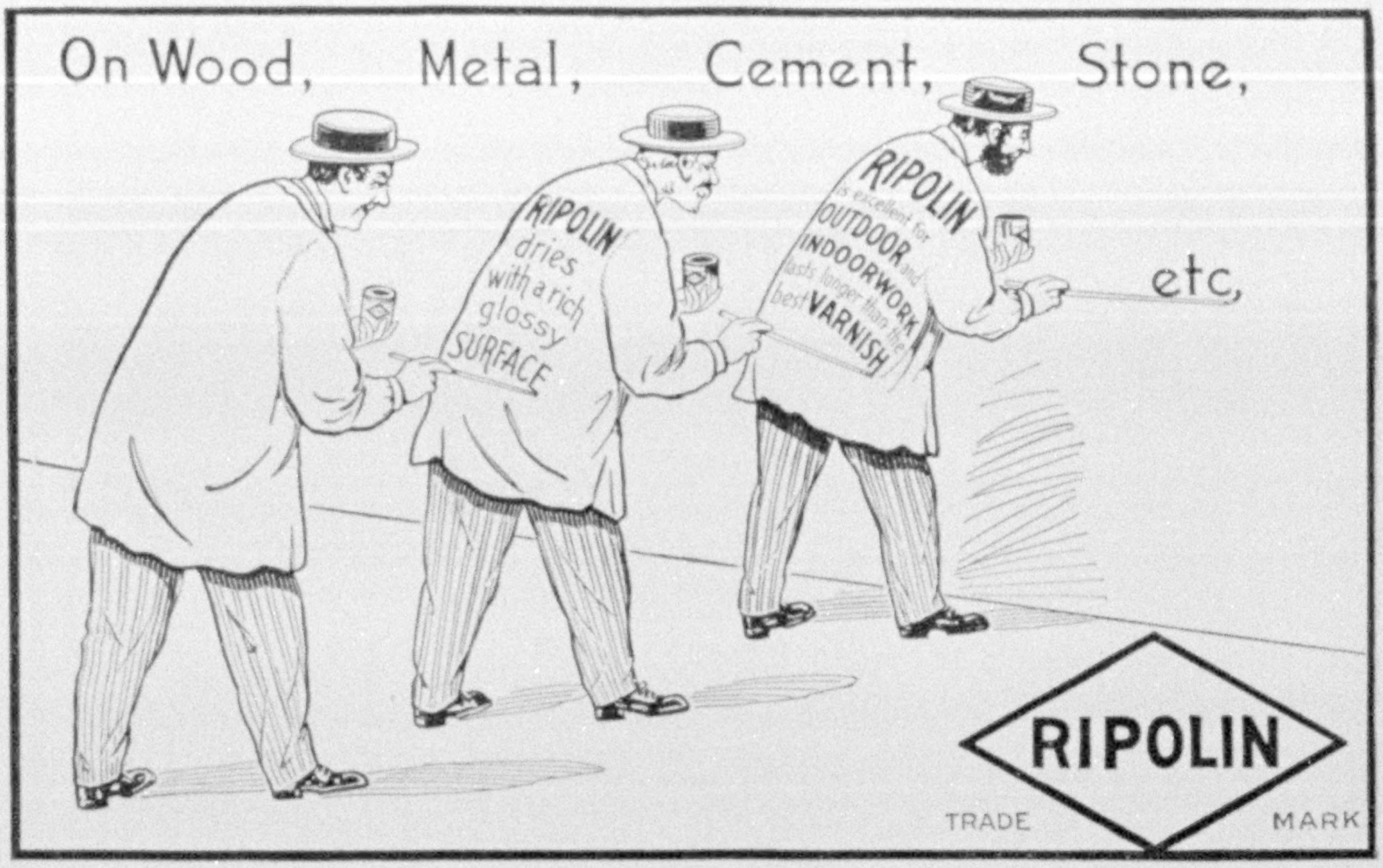
24 School Street, Boston — 115 So. Clark Street, Chicago — 17 Stockton Street, San Francisco
Montreal, P. Q. — Kingsway, London — 22 Rue St. Augustin, Paris

XUM



Every traveler remembers the three Ripolin men—that whimsical trio whose quaint humor is known throughout the entire continent

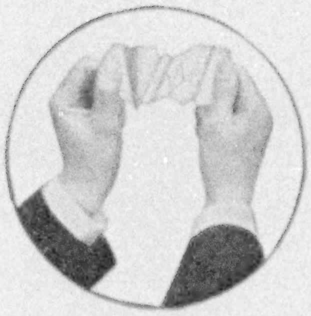
Where Ripolin Enamel Paint is a Household Word

THESE Ripolin men have been cartooned in *Punch* and the press time and again. So familiar is this **Ripolin Enamel Paint** that a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, famed for his polished appearance, is everywhere known by the nickname of "Ripolin." The name has become such a standard for enamel that it has even crept into the public vocabulary as a synonym for glossy or high finish.

Made by the old Dutch hand process, Ripolin is the most beautiful and durable enamel paint that has ever been produced. For fourteen years it has been used in America on interior and exterior woodwork and metal, wherever the architect or owner wants to be sure of a beautifully clear, soft tone that will remain pure white and smooth as fine porcelain. There has never yet been a dissatisfied Ripolin customer. Homes finished with Ripolin have least expense for upkeep. A gallon will cover from 500 to 700 square feet, depending upon the surface. Your painter or decorator will tell you the quantity needed.

That brilliant, high gloss finish is unexcelled for the kitchen, pantry, or wherever a glass-like surface is desired.

Then again for halls, reception-rooms, libraries,—wherever the softer effects are preferred,—Ripolin is obtainable in a beautiful eggshell finish, or even an absolutely flat finish. Any desired tint can be obtained by mixing pure color ground in Japan with white Ripolin—a buff or light green shade is excellent for kitchen walls.



SEND FOR THIS TIN

which shows the clear, soft tones of Ripolin Enamel Paint. Bend this strip—prove to yourself that Ripolin is so elastic and tenacious that it cannot peel, flake or blister. This strip will show you why Ripolin retains its freshness year after year without repainting, but merely cleaning.

Note Seal on the Can

Unsurpassed for automobiles—choice of twelve beautiful colors; also yachts and motor-boats, because it is the only enamel that will stand the test of salt water and sea air.

Send 50 cents today for large trial can, with brush—enough to give a thorough test—try it out in your own home—then you be the judge. With it we will send the coated strip of tin and the book showing residences, exclusive clubs, and palatial hotels finished with Ripolin; also name of the Ripolin dealer in your territory.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.

Importers and Distributers of Ripolin for the United States and Canada

101 Pearl Street, Boston   77 Beaver Street, New York
670 People's Gas Building, Chicago

"Mention the Geographic—It identifies you."

Don't Just Admire Moons' Trees on Other Places
Plant Them for Your Own Enjoyment

Your grounds may not be as extensive as these, but that doesn't matter, for the very inclusiveness of our assortment and the vigor of such plants as make landscapes like this possible indicate how well qualified we are to supply trees and shrubbery that give enjoyment to owners of smaller places. ¶ Our descriptive catalogue, filled with illustrations and containing prices, together with many valuable helps for planting the home grounds, will be mailed upon request; while those who care to tell us of any lawn planting that they have in mind will receive the personal attention of such letter-aid as we can give.

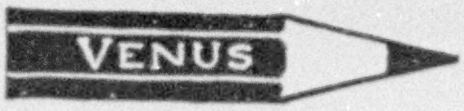
THE WILLIAM H. MOON COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
Room J, 21 S. Twelfth Street

YARDLEY ROAD
Morrisville, Pa.

VENUS PENCILS

GOOD pencils are an essential part of every traveler's equipment, whether at home or abroad. **Venus Pencils** give perfect satisfaction under all conditions. Made in 17 degrees to meet all requirements (6 B. softest, to 9 H. hardest); also 2 copying degrees.



Write for free trial sample and booklet descriptive of different degrees.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO. 211 Fifth Avenue, New York

Hardy English Walnut Trees

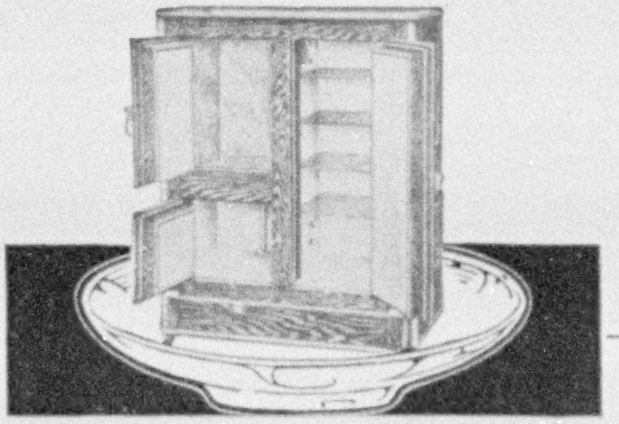
ROCHESTER GROWN succeed where Peach trees are safe to plant. Plant an English Walnut orchard this Spring. We believe this is the only Northern locality where English Walnut orchards containing hundreds of trees in bearing more than 20 years may be seen. For the lawn or driveway, English Walnut is exquisitely beautiful. Rochester parks and streets contain many beautiful bearing trees, producing delicious nuts as well as shade.

Catalog, includes Nut Culture, Fruits, Roses, etc., FREE.

GLEN BROS., Inc., Glenwood Nursery, 1764 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Like a clean china dish

Copyright 1914 by Grand Rapids Refrigerator Co.



Superb Porcelain Lined—the delight of every woman's heart—the pride of every housekeeper. Here's that famous refrigerator with the seamless, scratchless, germ-proof lining, the genuine

Leonard Cleanable

Don't confuse this wonderful one-piece lining with paint or enamel. I will mail you—free—a sample of Leonard Porcelain that will quickly show you the difference. **You can't scratch it even with a knife.** It's everlasting—easily kept beautifully sweet and clean. You'll never be satisfied with anything else. Can be arranged for outside icing and water-cooler. Style shown is No. 4 in polished oak case. Size, 35x21x45 . . . . **$35.00**

50 Styles, $15.00 up; Freight Paid

to Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. I take the risk; send for catalog today. Money returned if you are not perfectly satisfied. Ask for sample of porcelain and I'll mail my booklet, "Care of Refrigerators." Every woman should have a copy of this valuable book.

C. H. LEONARD, President
Grand Rapids Refrigerator Company
209 Clyde Park Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. (1)

80%
of all telephone
traffic in large
businesses is inter-
communicating
traffic

Better Inter-Communication

How to Obtain It

The Operator is the weak link

THE weak link in the ordinary Inter-communicating Telephone System is the *necessity* for an operator. Wrong numbers—false busy signals—unconscionable delays—short hours of service—all these are the inevitable results of a system which depends upon manual labor at the switchboard.

Moreover, operators' salaries make up a large part of the expense of inter-communication.

Why not let an infallible machine take her place?

It is obvious, then, that the way to get better inter-communication is to eliminate the necessity for an operator—to put in her place a *machine*—automatic, infallible, sure—a machine that is never tired—never cross—never out-of-order—always ready 24 hours a day, 365 days in the year.

This is exactly what is accomplished by

The Automatic-Phone

A Better Inter-communicating System

That is what the Automatic-Phone does

At a touch of your finger on the dial it makes each connection instantly, *automatically*, with absolute, inevitable certainty.

Many big businesses have found it the better way

Many signally successful businesses have already obtained better inter-communication by adopting the Automatic-Phone. Such businesses as Sears, Roebuck & Co., Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, Solvay Process Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Wm. Wrigley, Jr. Co., Illinois Central Railroad, Krupp Gun Works at Essen, and scores of others equally well known.

They have chosen it because it saves time and money, keeps conversations absolutely secret, and gives constant 24-hour service.

You, too, can have better inter-communication

To obtain better inter-communication (whether you need 10 or 1000 telephones) **you** should do what they have done.

The first step is to get the facts about the Automatic-Phone before you in brief, interesting form. To do this—send for our booklet, ***"At Your Finger's End."*** We suggest mailing the coupon below.

Mail the Coupon

100 American Cities
now enjoy the advantages of this dial. What are you doing to get it for your city?

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC COMPANY
(Makers of 500,000 Automatic Telephones in Use the World Over.)
Morgan and Van Buren Sts. CHICAGO
New York St. Louis Indianapolis
Atlanta Toledo Buffalo
Pittsburgh Dallas Cleveland
Kansas City Portland, Ore.
Automatic Telephones, Ltd.
Liverpool Winnipeg Sydney

Better Inter-Communication Coupon

Automatic Electric Co., Dept. 39
Morgan and Van Buren Sts., Chicago

Please send me a copy of your booklet, *"At Your Finger's End."*

Name ....

Street and Number ....

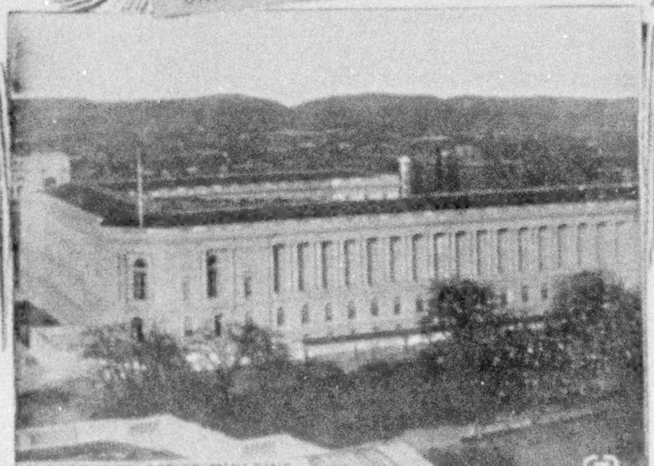
City ....*State*....................

Number Telephones Used ....

INDIANA LIMESTONE

The ARISTOCRAT *of* BUILDING MATERIALS

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

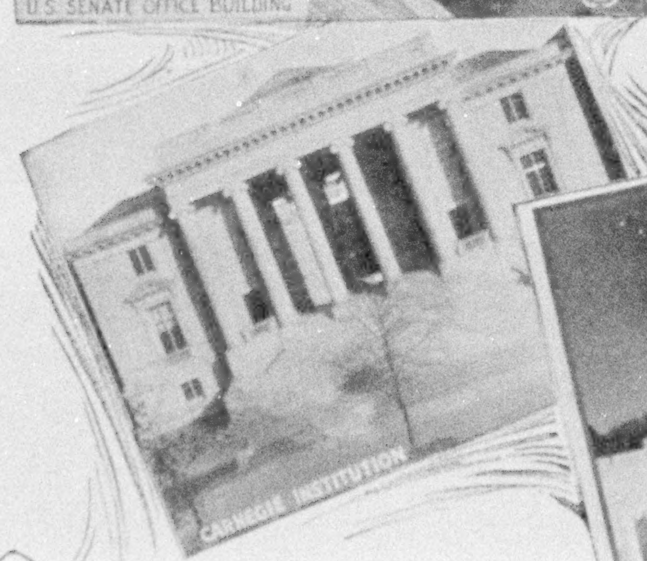


U.S. SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

The United States Government uses it by thousands of tons

Some of the buildings illustrated in this number of the Geographic are built of it. The House and Senate Office buildings, the Supreme Court building, the French Embassy, and many others are built of it. It forms the walls of a large proportion of the finest residences in Washington, (*the* city of fine residences). A majority of the U. S. Postoffices of late years have been built of it. Uncle Sam uses it more and more every year. **Why?**

The reasons are: 1, ***Beauty;*** 2, ***Durability;*** 3, ***Ease of Cutting;*** 4, ***Strength;*** 5, ***Reasonable price.***



CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

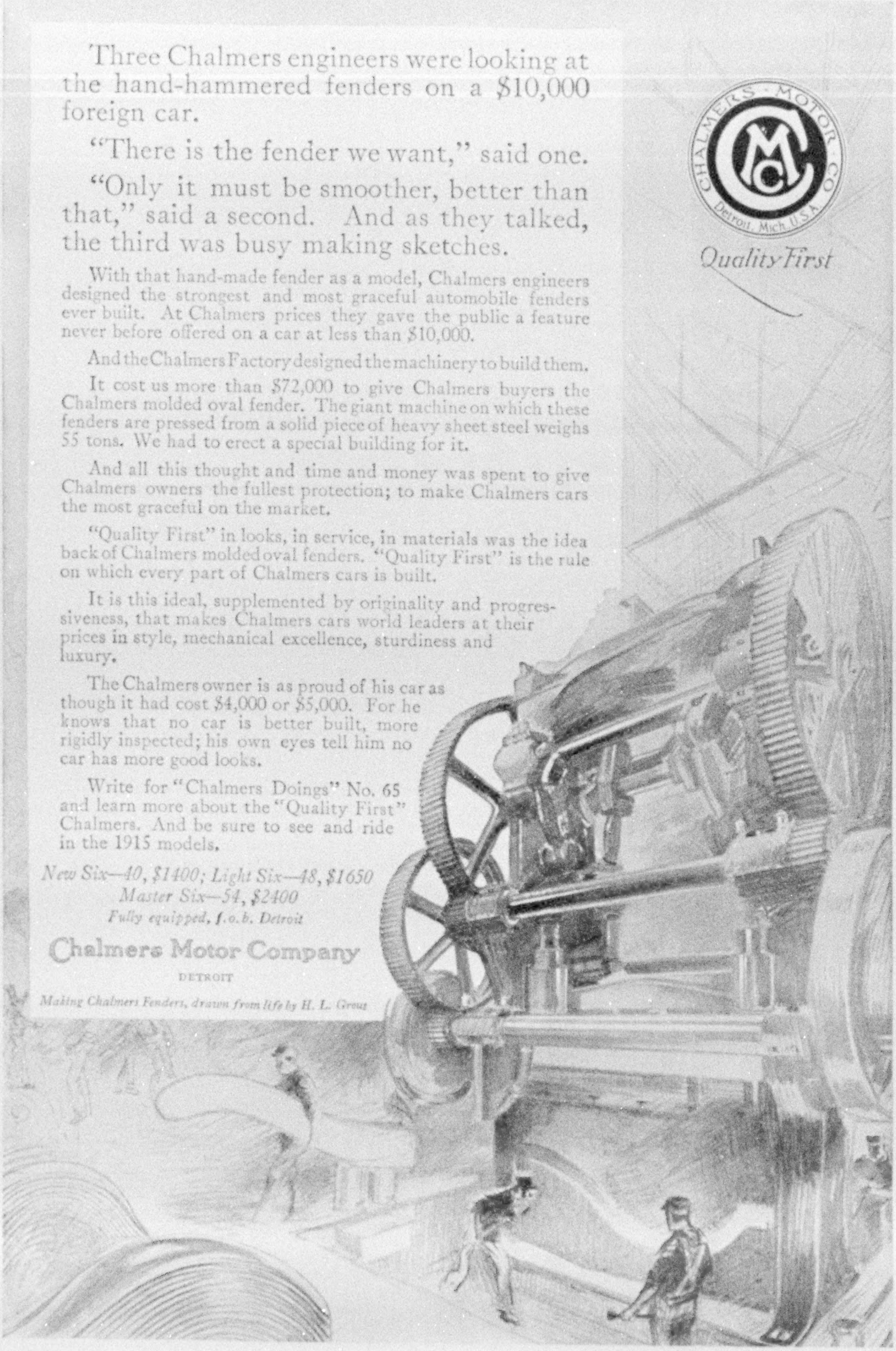
BOOKLET

Write for Book

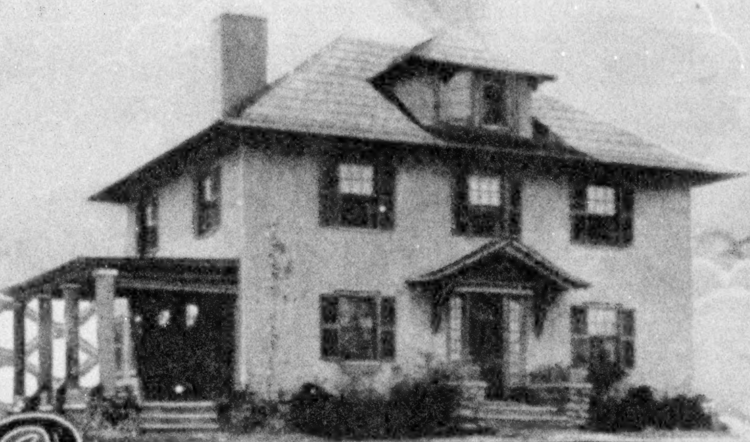
One of the sights of Washington is the wonderful Scottish Rite Temple, beautifully shown (night view) in five colors on the cover of our finely illustrated booklet. Sample of the stone, with this book, on request. ***No matter what*** you think of building it will interest you. Not like any other booklet. Ask for it, please.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association

BLOOMINGTON, IND. or BEDFORD, IND.


Three Chalmers engineers were looking at the hand-hammered fenders on a $10,000 foreign car.
"There is the fender we want," said one.
"Only it must be smoother, better than that," said a second. And as they talked, the third was busy making sketches.
With that hand-made fender as a model, Chalmers engineers designed the strongest and most graceful automobile fenders ever built. At Chalmers prices they gave the public a feature never before offered on a car at less than $10,000.
And the Chalmers Factory designed the machinery to build them.
It cost us more than $72,000 to give Chalmers buyers the Chalmers molded oval fender. The giant machine on which these fenders are pressed from a solid piece of heavy sheet steel weighs 55 tons. We had to erect a special building for it.
And all this thought and time and money was spent to give Chalmers owners the fullest protection; to make Chalmers cars the most graceful on the market.
"Quality First" in looks, in service, in materials was the idea back of Chalmers molded oval fenders. "Quality First" is the rule on which every part of Chalmers cars is built.
It is this ideal, supplemented by originality and progressiveness, that makes Chalmers cars world leaders at their prices in style, mechanical excellence, sturdiness and luxury.
The Chalmers owner is as proud of his car as though it had cost $4,000 or $5,000. For he knows that no car is better built, more rigidly inspected; his own eyes tell him no car has more good looks.
Write for "Chalmers Doings" No. 65 and learn more about the "Quality First" Chalmers. And be sure to see and ride in the 1915 models.
New Six—40, $1400; Light Six—48, $1650
Master Six—54, $2400
Fully equipped, f.o.b. Detroit
Chalmers Motor Company
DETROIT
Making Chalmers Fenders, drawn from life by H. L. Grout
CHALMERS MOTOR CO
CMC
Detroit, Mich. U.S.A.
Quality First

Fog and Damp Salt Air Will not Affect



Kno-Burn

Expanded Metal Lath

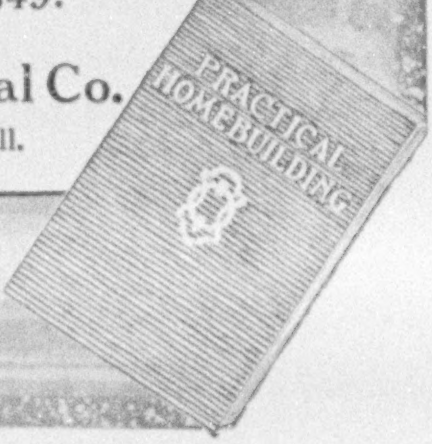
THE house shown above is on the Atlantic shore at Cohassett, Massachusetts. It has a plaster base of Kno-Burn Expanded Lath—galvanized. After five years the stucco shows no signs of cracking. "Kno-Burn" costs hardly any more than the *cheapest* plaster bases and it insures walls of *permanent* beauty. Ask your architect.

"Practical Homebuilding", written in simple language that simplifies knotty technicalities, will give you full particulars about the cost and qualifications of "Kno-Burn" together with a world of interesting facts about building in general.

Send ten cents to cover cost of mailing and ask for booklet No. 849.

North Western Expanded Metal Co.

984 Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.



Now with 7-passenger body and longer wheel-base, $1295

CHANDLER SIX

The Pioneer Light-Weight Six

Chandler dealers are now showing the New Season's seven-passenger Chandler touring car, at the same sensational price announced recently for the five-passenger Chandler, $1295.

Aside from the better value given it by its lengthened wheel-base and seven-passenger body, this is a continuation of the same Chandler model that sold last year with only five passenger body for $1595. Not a single feature of design or materials has been cheapened to make this price possible.

The luxurious new body is a genuine seven-passenger body. No cramping, no crowding. When not in use the two auxiliary seats fold away neatly, entirely out of sight in the back of the front seat, leaving the tonneau free from any marring obstruction and converting the car into an extremely roomy five-passenger carriage.

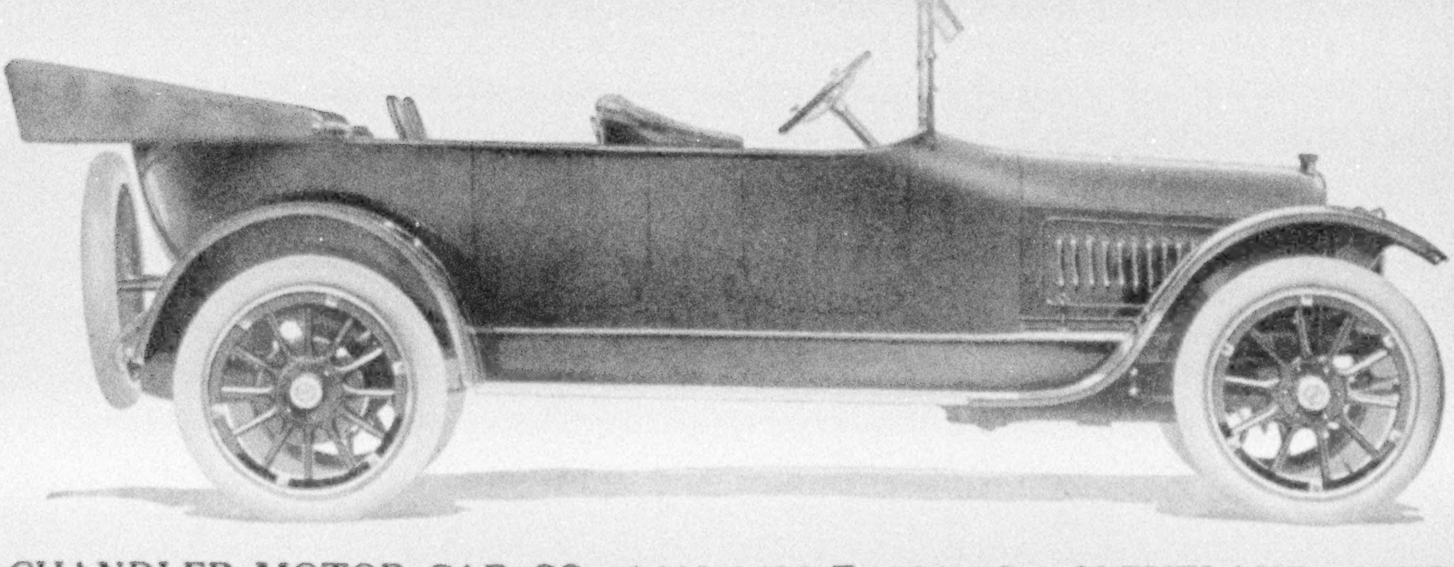
To many men, the Chandler's splendid mechanical construction, its marvelous Chandler Motor, its big seven-passenger body, its beauty of design and finish, its economical light weight and its equipment seem quite impossible for $1295. But the Chandler has always offered seemingly impossible value for its price. It has brought the highest-grade six-cylinder construction within reach of the average purse, and the *conservative* purse. It has set the pace.

Facts and Features

The Chandler weighs 2985 lbs., completly equipped. Averages 16 miles or more per gallon of gasoline, 700 miles per gallon of oil and 7000 miles per set of tires. Speed 3 to 55 miles per hour on high gear. Climbs every famous "demonstrating hill" in America on high gear.

The high-grade features of Chandler design, construction and equipment include: the exclusive Chandler motor built in our own factory, Bosch magneto, Gray & Davis separate unit electric starting and lighting system, Rayfield carburetor, Mayo genuine Mercedes type radiator, cast aluminum motor base extending from frame to frame, enclosed silent chains for driving motor shafts, silent worm-bevel rear axle, genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery, Firestone demountable rims, Stewart vacuum gasoline feed, Golde patent one-man top, motor-driven horn, speedometer, and all the usual incidental equipment.

See the Chandler at Your Local Dealer's or Write Today for New Catalogue



CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., 1403-1433 E. 131st St., CLEVELAND, OHIO

New York City Office 1890 Broadway. Cable Address, Chanmotor

"Mention the Geographic—It identifies you."

The Value of The Geographic to Study Clubs

The wonderful growth in the number of women's study clubs throughout the United States is one of the interesting developments of the present decade. There are now thousands of them in the United States which were not in existence two years ago, as the correspondence of the National Geographic Society shows. Every mail brings inquiries from newly formed clubs concerning programs and plans.

Study clubs find geographic matters first in interest among all the subjects that come up for consideration. To know how the other half of the world lives, to get its viewpoint, to understand its environment and the effects of that environment, to comprehend its needs, and to appreciate its ancient and modern history—what could be more broadening in its effect, more interesting in its pursuit, more promotive of international amity and confidence than that!

The clubs which have taken up the fascinating study of racial and nature geography, including all shades of religious belief, dealing with all kinds of customs, carrying one into the desert, into the jungle, into the country, or into the teeming cities of the world, find THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE *the* great First Aid in their work.

With it as the basis of their studies they are enabled to go with the mountain-climber to the roof of the world, and the deep-sea diver to the floor of the sea; able to go with the explorer into the heart of Africa, and the lover of the beautiful to Nature's fairy-lands, her bird and animal life in our own wonderful country as well as the country of others. With the world's most experienced and observant travelers and writers and its best photographers they may travel literally from pole to pole, seeing all of its peoples, getting acquainted with all its curious and characteristic customs, and learning all that is worth while about its ways.

All great geographic happenings are chronicled and pictured in THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE as they come upon the stage of the present and pass into the wings of history. Each country and each people are pictured in the finest illustrations that photographic art can develop and the best descriptions, alive with human interest, that a great organization like the National Geographic Society can command.

The National Geographic Society itself, during the momentous years that lie ahead, will be one great study club following with intimate care the wonderful revolution that Europe's war has brought to the whole earth, and THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE will bring these studies to every club woman in the country in all their freshness and fullness and with the technical padlock removed from the portals of geographic science.

National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.:

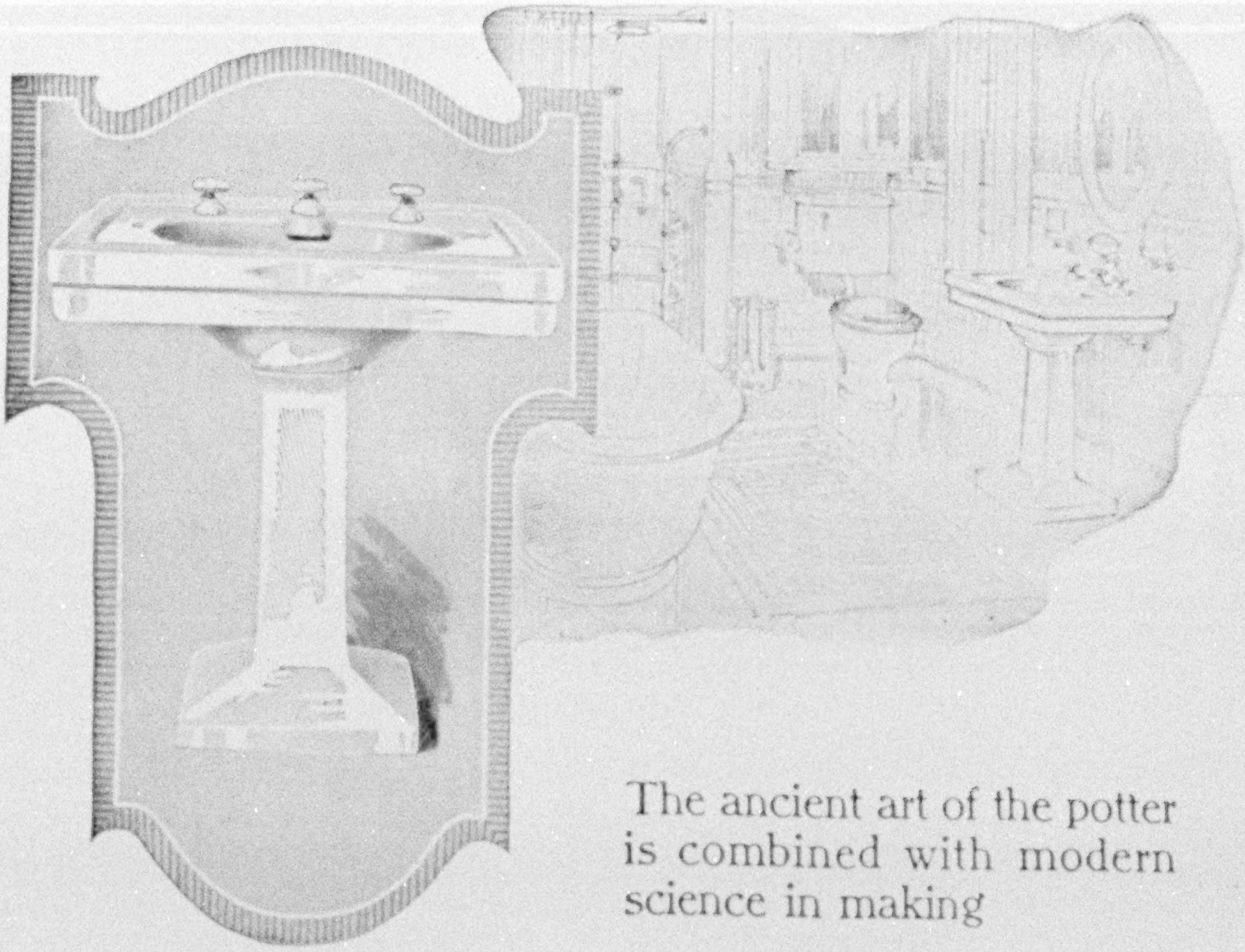
Please send me the Booklet telling of the Work of the Society and the Value of The National Geographic Magazine to the Members of Study Clubs.

Name____________________

Address____________________

Town____________________

The Trenton Potteries Company



The ancient art of the potter is combined with modern science in making

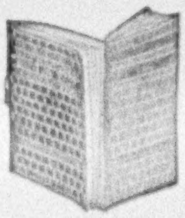
The Trenton Potteries Company LAVATORIES

Modern science has made them as sanitary as a dinner plate and you can select designs which will harmonize perfectly with the architecture and furnishings of your home.

Real Vitreous China, of which they are made, is white through and through, cannot rust, cannot change color, nor lose its satiny sheen. Nothing short of actually smashing it will injure it.

Architects and plumbers everywhere will assure you that there is nothing better. Remember, the installation work costs the same whether you buy cheap fixtures or the best.

Write for Booklet L-27 "Bathrooms of Character"



The Trenton Potteries Company, Trenton, N. J., U. S. A.

Makers of the Silent SI-WEL-CLO Closet

J. ROGERS WARNER
941 Lockwood Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
I should like to smoke five of your Private Havana cigars. Enclosed find 10c. toward shipping expenses. I prefer (..........) Light, (..........) Dark cigars.
Name..........
Address..........
(Please pin coupon to your business letter-head or business card, stating your position.)

Smoke Five Free

I make this offer especially to men accustomed to smoking 10c. and two-for-25c. cigars.

For these are the men who most appreciate the exquisite flavor of my private Havana.

The leaf is from a mountainous district in Cuba. It is selected for me by a resident expert. Then made up especially for me under my monogram band. In 40 years of smoking I have never found so mild and sweet a smoke.

I want you to know, as thousands already do, what a delightful smoke this is. If you don't say that these cigars at $5 per hundred are the peer of any 10c. cigar you ever smoked, the trial wiil have cost you nothing.

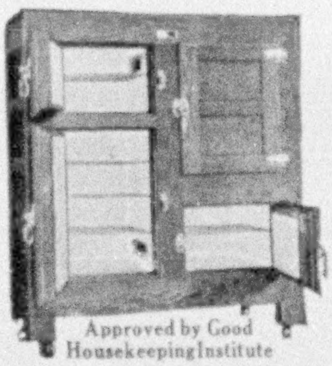
My Offer: Send me 10c. toward shipping expenses and I will send you trial cigars. Then you can get future supplies at my low price—$5 per hundred, $2.60 for fifty, all charges prepaid. I offer other cigars, too, for those who like heavier, stronger smokes. You will find them described in my booklet. But send for the trial J. Rogers Warner Panetelas now. The coupon above is for your convenience. (46)

J. ROGERS WARNER

941 Lockwood Bldg. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Is Your Refrigerator Poisoning Your Food?

A leading medical authority says: "A poor refrigerator means not only wasted ice, but often wasted lives from spoiled food." Read what physicians and others say about wonderful ice-saving and health protection the **Monroe** affords.



Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute

The "Monroe"

The **Monroe** food compartments are **Genuine Solid Porcelain ware—in one piece—over an inch thick—every corner rounded. Not** cheap porcelain-**enamel** on **metal** base—but one piece of white unbreakable porcelain ware which can be **easily** kept free of germs—no cracks, joints, or corners—nothing to break or chip.

30 Days Trial—Cash or Credit

Sold direct from factory at factory price. Freight paid and all money back if not absolutely satisfactory.

"Using about one-third the ice the others did." T. G. Mackie, New Orleans.

"Cut ice bills from $36 to $8." T. W. Williams, Milwaukee.

"Reduced ice bills nearly 40%." Dr. B. H. Wells, Southport, Conn.

"Much more economical than any other of several I have had." Dr. O. B. Shreve, Salem, Mass.

"Saved about 50 lbs. of ice per day over another make of same size." W. M. Rieke, Paducah, Ky.

"An ice saver, a germ preventer, hence a health preserver to any family." Dr. Chas. Hupe, Lafayette, Indiana.

"Economical in use of ice; and preserving in best manner articles placed in it." Dr. R. E. Starkweather, Evanston, Ills.

Send at once for **Free Book about refrigerators**
It tells you how to select the home refrigerator—how to keep food longer without spoiling—how to cut down ice bills—how to guard against sickness—doctors' bills.

Monroe Refrigerator Co. (Established 1868), Sta. 24 B, Lockland, O.

There is *one* pure Peroxide of Hydrogen.

Dioxogen

$99\frac{916}{1000}$% Pure

It keeps its purity, sweetness and efficiency whether the bottle is left open or kept corked.

Will common peroxide do this?

It will not.

Choose a man to paint your house who will use

zinc

in his paint. If he uses Zinc, it means that he is wide-awake and up-to-date in his trade. If he uses Zinc, it means that your house will get painted so that it will stay painted.

We have three books discussing Zinc from the three view-points of the parties most concerned.

For House Owner: "*Your Move*"
For Architects: "*One of Your Problems*"
For Painters: "*Zinc That Made a Painter Rich*"

Ask for yours. Sent free.

The New Jersey Zinc Company
Room 417, 55 Wall Street, New York

For big contract jobs consult our Research Bureau

XUM

Dean's

628 Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

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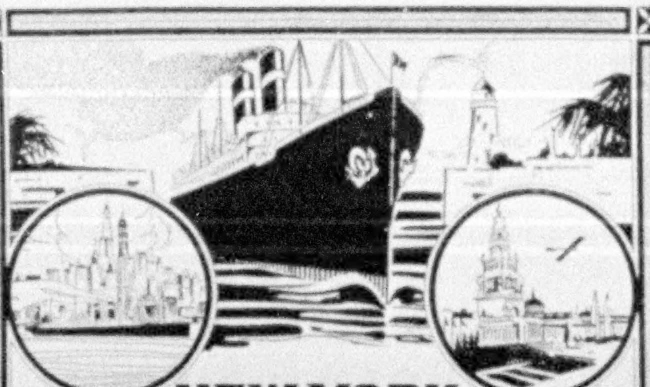
WEDDING CAKE in BOXES [25c 30c 35c 40c ea.]
BRIDES' CAKES — PLACE CARDS
FAVORS for the BRIDESMAIDS and USHERS
ICE CREAM CASES — CANDLE SHADES
BRIDE'S CAKE KNIFE
and other WEDDING NOVELTIES

—all fully described in our Wedding Booklet No. 14 which will be sent FREE on request

Established 1839



NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO

BY WATER ALL THE WAY
Through The
PANAMA CANAL
Calling at San Diego or Los Angeles

LARGE AMERICAN TRANS-ATLANTIC LINERS
"FINLAND" and "KROONLAND"
22,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT

17 Days · $125 up · First Cabin
Regular Sailings

PANAMA PACIFIC LINE
9 Broadway, New York—319 Geary St., San Francisco.
Agents Everywhere

THINK

of the

600 Miles of Mountain Scenery

thru the

Canadian Rockies

Banff — *Field* — *Lake Louise* — *Glacier*

When Selecting Your Route to the

PANAMA PACIFIC & PANAMA CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS

Courtesy, Safety, and Comfort Included with Your Tickets

SEND 10 CENTS
For Beautifully Illustrated FOLDERS
W. R. CALLAWAY, G. P. A.
Minneapolis, Minn.

SOO LINE

De Luxe Motor Tours

Across the Continent
By the Lincoln Highway

California Tours: San Francisco to San Diego by the Coast Route, visiting the Old Missions, and to the Yosemite. Special motor tours arranged.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.

112 Congregational House — BOSTON, MASS.

Round the World Tours

P&O

The Best Regular Services to EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, PHILLIPINES, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND. Round World Trips and Winter Tours in India. PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. CO. Full information from

CUNARD LINE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

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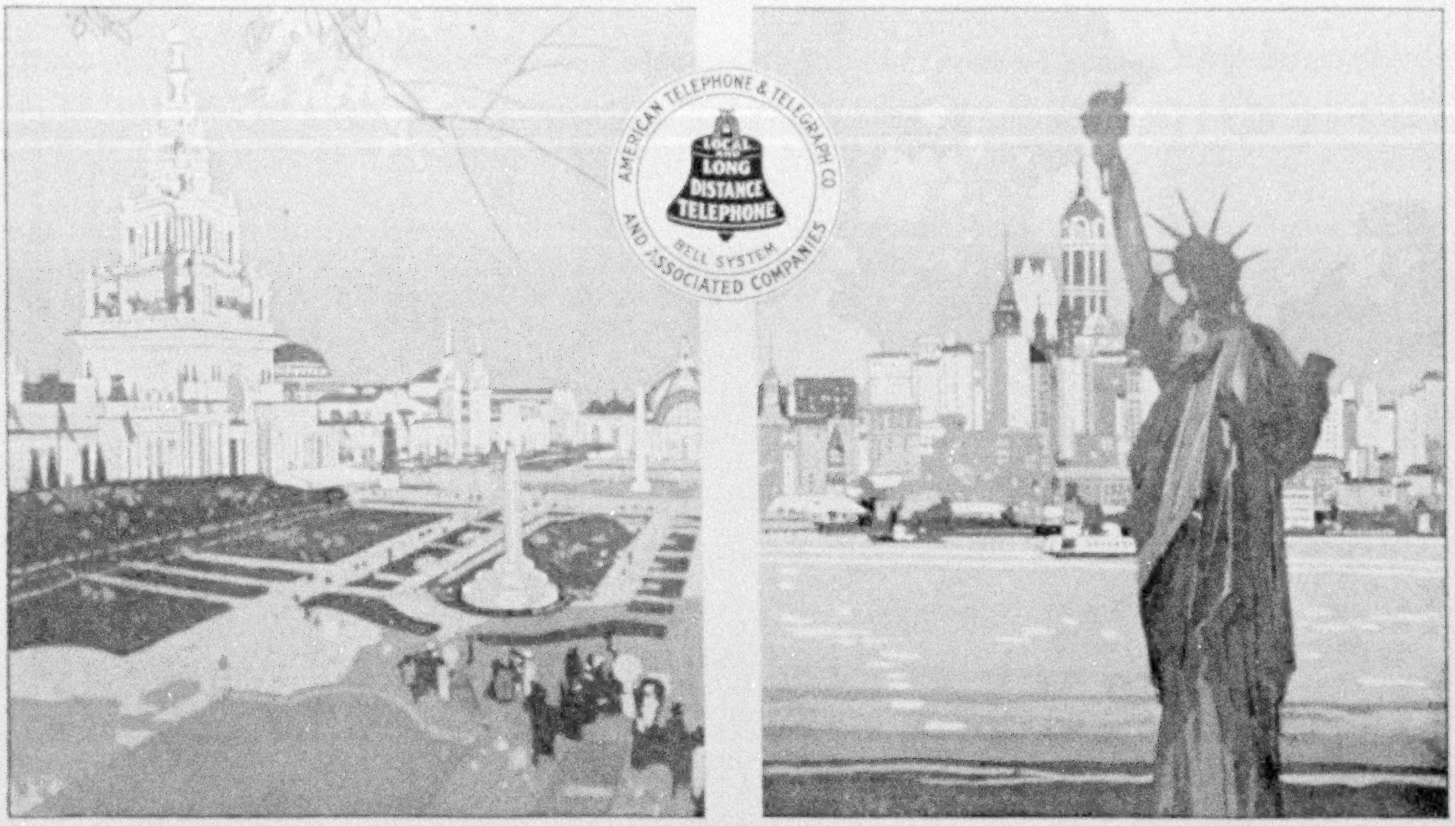

Creating a New Art

At the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, the exhibit of the Bell System consisted of two telephones capable of talking from one part of the room to another.

Faint as the transmission of speech then was, it became at once the marvel of all the world, causing scientists, as well as laymen, to exclaim with wonder.

Starting with only these feeble instruments, the Bell Company, by persistent study, incessant experimentation and the expenditure of immense sums of money, has created a new art, inventing, developing and perfecting; making improvements great and small in telephones, transmitter, lines, cables, switchboards and every other piece of apparatus and plant required for the transmission of speech.

As the culmination of all this, the Bell exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition marks the completion of a Trans-continental Telephone line three thousand four hundred miles long, joining the Atlantic and the Pacific and carrying the human voice instantly and distinctly between New York and San Francisco.

This telephone line is part of the Bell System of twenty-one million miles of wire connecting nine million telephone stations located everywhere throughout the United States.

Composing this System, are the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Associated Companies, and connecting companies, giving to one hundred million people Universal Service unparalleled among the nations of the earth.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

XUM

The WASHINGTON COLOR PICTURES

The pictures of the Nation's Capital appearing in this magazine are perhaps the most generous presentation of fine color plates ever offered to the readers of any magazine. The rarest skill and most advanced machinery in the art of color printing have made this achievement practicable on so large a scale.

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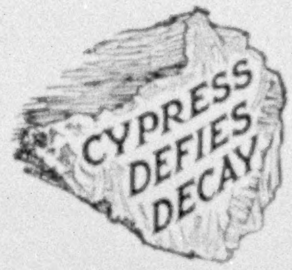
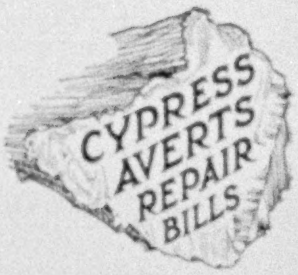


You know the ancient fame of

CYPRESS

but do you know its uses *today*, and their significance to *you*?



CYPRESS is *the* wood of Scriptural history, and of romance; CYPRESS was the mystic wood of mythology—and it was the reliance of the sturdy builders of early America; CYPRESS always has been a magnet for those who have wrought sentiment and beauty into useful things—and CYPRESS is *today* the *staple wood* of the hard-headed calculating buyer who seeks the most *lasting* values for his lumber-money.

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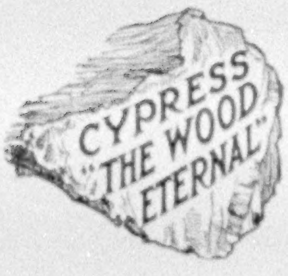
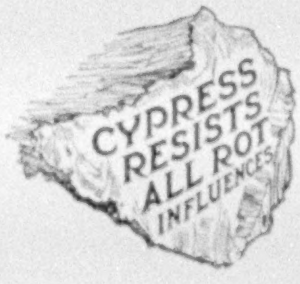
CYPRESS is in truth "the wood eternal." He who uses Cypress builds but once. If you are putting up a palace or a pasture-fence, and want to build it "for keeps" —USE CYPRESS.

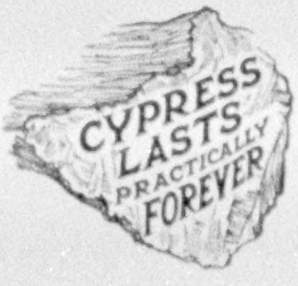
There is an unusually liberal education (and a wonderful *investment* value for you) in the CYPRESS advertising—and in the detailed information and reliable counsel to be had promptly, *WITHOUT COST*, if you will *WRITE US YOUR OWN NEEDS* (big or little), and *ASK YOUR OWN QUESTIONS* of the **"All-round Helps Department"** of the

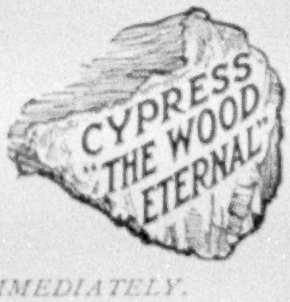
Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association

1224 Heard National Bank Building, Jacksonville, Fla., or 1224 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.









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Answers Questions as to Direction, Temperature, Weather, the Height of Hills, Mountains, Etc.

Whether you travel or stay at home this Set gives information that is interesting, valuable, and instructive. You'll find an S & M *Tycos* Livingstone Set adds to the pleasure of every trip you take—in fact it becomes indispensable.

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Price, in Morocco Case, $33.75

Have one in your car when you make that summer tour. Sold by better-class Opticians, Scientific Instrument Dealers, etc.

If your dealer can't supply you or will not order for you, write us. We mail "The Barometer Book Y-36" on request.

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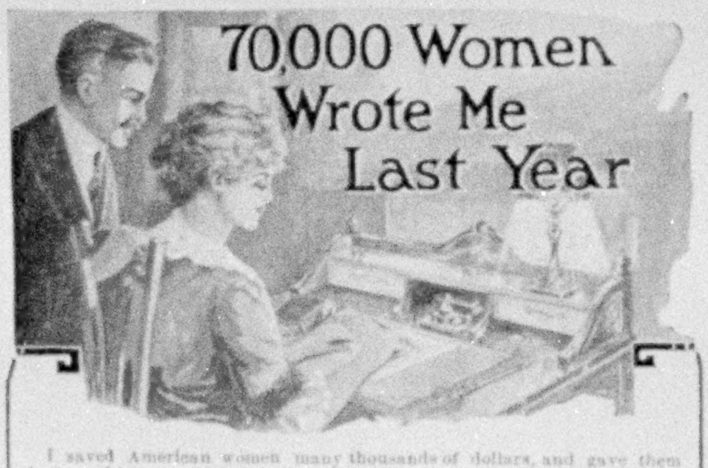

I saved American women many thousands of dollars, and gave them better refrigerators for their money. A postal today will save you ten or fifteen dollars.—Hugh L. Smith, President.

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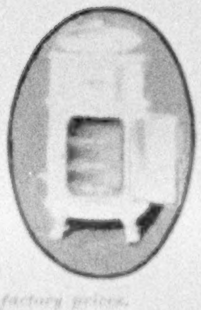
White Frost SANITARY Refrigerator

Direct from factory to you. Freight prepaid. 30 days' free trial in your own home. Easy monthly payments if desired.

Beautiful, sanitary. Saves its price in cost of ice. Round metal body; enameled snowy white inside and out. Easy to clean—no dirt-catching corners. *Revolving shelves.* Cork-cushioned doors and covers—noiseless and air-tight. Porcelain drinking-water reservoir and cooling coil attachable to city water system if desired. Nickel trimmings. Move-easy castors. All latest improvements. Guaranteed 25 years—lasts a lifetime. Adopted by U. S. Government.



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The Yellow Label—Witt's—is the mark of Sanitation, Safety and Economy in cans and pails. *Sanitation* because Witt's is fly-, dog-, and rat-proof—tight-fitting lid makes it so. *Safety* because Witt's is absolutely fire-proof. *Economy* because Witt's outwears two or three of the ordinary kind—for it is made of deeply corrugated steel, galvanized and rust-proof, and 29 times stronger than plain steel. Write for booklet and name of nearest Witt dealer.
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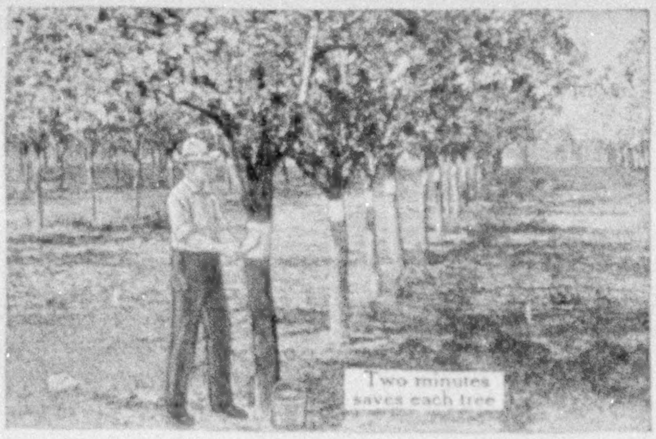

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against Gypsy, Brown-tail and Tussock Caterpillars, Canker Worms, Climbing Cut Worms, and Ants. It is also effective against any crawling insects attacking fruit, shade, or ornamental trees.

Band Trees About Two Weeks Before Insects Appear and Get Best Results

Easily applied with wooden paddle. One pound makes about 10 lineal feet of band. One application stays sticky 3 months and longer—outlasting 10 to 20 times any other substance. Remains effective, rain or shine. Won't soften—won't run or melt, yet always elastic, expanding with growth of tree. No mixing; simply open can and use. Will not injure trees.

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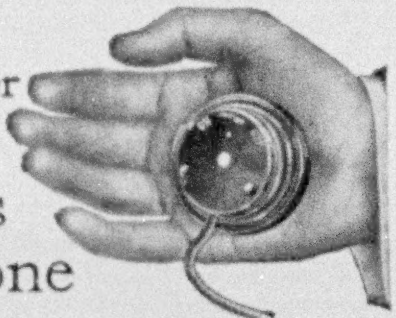
96 Degrees of Sound

The new model has 8 adjustments of 12 tones each, thus giving a total of 96 tones, covering every variation the ear can possibly demand. It enables you to hear a sermon, a play, an opera, or any tone of conversation. It is the final perfection of an efficient substitute for the natural hearing organs.

New 1915
Thin Receiver
Model

Mears
Ear Phone



This model now has a reduction in the size of the receiver. It is so thin it barely can be noticed. The complete new instrument is now a perfect device for relieving the afflicted. It has been made well nigh invisible. It gathers every whisper of sound. It brings balm for those suffering from deafness.

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If you write at once we will make you our lowest net price direct from our laboratory to you—an offer that saves you all middlemen's profits. Don't make up your mind to keep the instrument on any terms until first you have tested and tried it thoroughly at our risk. Then, if you are satisfied, you can pay the laboratory price in small payments if you so desire. The Mears Ear Phone must give you satisfaction. That's our guarantee. Don't miss this offer.

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Write today and learn about our free 15-day trial offer, and get our valuable free book on deafness. Don't miss this chance. Already more than 60,000 Mears Ear Phones have been sold. Sign the coupon now. The book is free.

Mears Ear Phone Co.
Dept. 3273
45 W. 34th Street
New York

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Gentlemen:—Please mail to me free and postpaid your book on Deafness and your offer on free trial of the 8-tone 1915 Thin Receiver Model of the Mears Ear Phone.

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Built exactly like our famous regulation tables—for all games of Carom and Pocket Billiards.

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Get our famous billiard book, "Billiards—The Home Magnet," that pictures all Brunswick Home Tables in actual colors; gives low factory prices and full details.

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Where you *will* see the difference is in the *flavor*.

Tell your grocer to send you a bottle of Beech-Nut Tomato Catsup.

Makers of America's most famous Bacon—*Beech-Nut Bacon*

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MAPLES 15 feet wide make a cool, shady playground, shade the house and make your home landscape complete.

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Guaranteed to grow satisfactorily.

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Trees hardy from Maine to Michigan, Kentucky, and Virginia.

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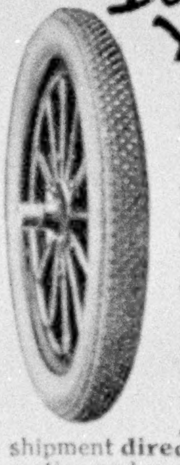

For over three years European motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studded Treads.

In eight months 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are **saving $50. to $200. a year** in tire expense.

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Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a **signed guarantee for 5000 miles without puncture.** Applied in your own garage in thirty minutes.

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BISSELL'S

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"SURPRISE RECIPES"

(Out of the Ordinary)

Here is the choicest collection of unusual recipes to be found. A beautiful 24 page booklet that will surprise and delight housekeepers who like to serve "something different" for a change.

The Cresca Company in a desire to offer suggestions out of the ordinary for luncheons, parties and special occasions have prepared this beautiful book.

Contains recipes not procurable in any other way. It tells how to prepare Spanish Chops, Olives de Russe, Glacé Bar le Duc, Marron Parfait, and many other dainty and delectable dishes not usually known.

Send two cents to cover postage of this valuable 1915 Cresca book entitled "Where Epicurus Reigns." Limited Edition, address—

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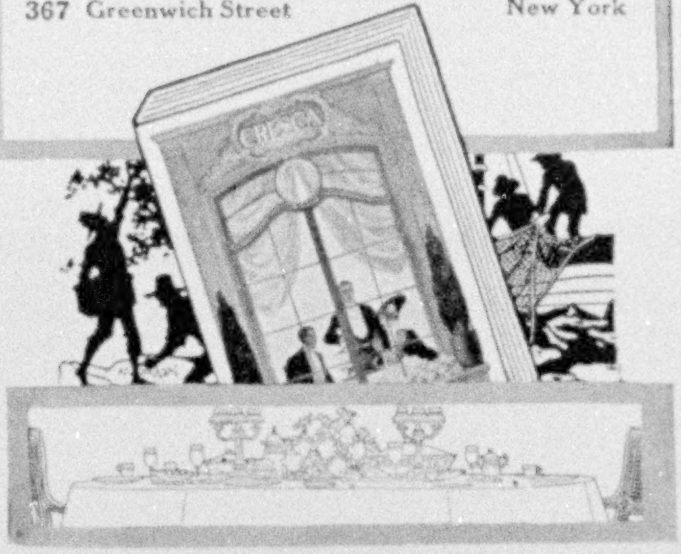

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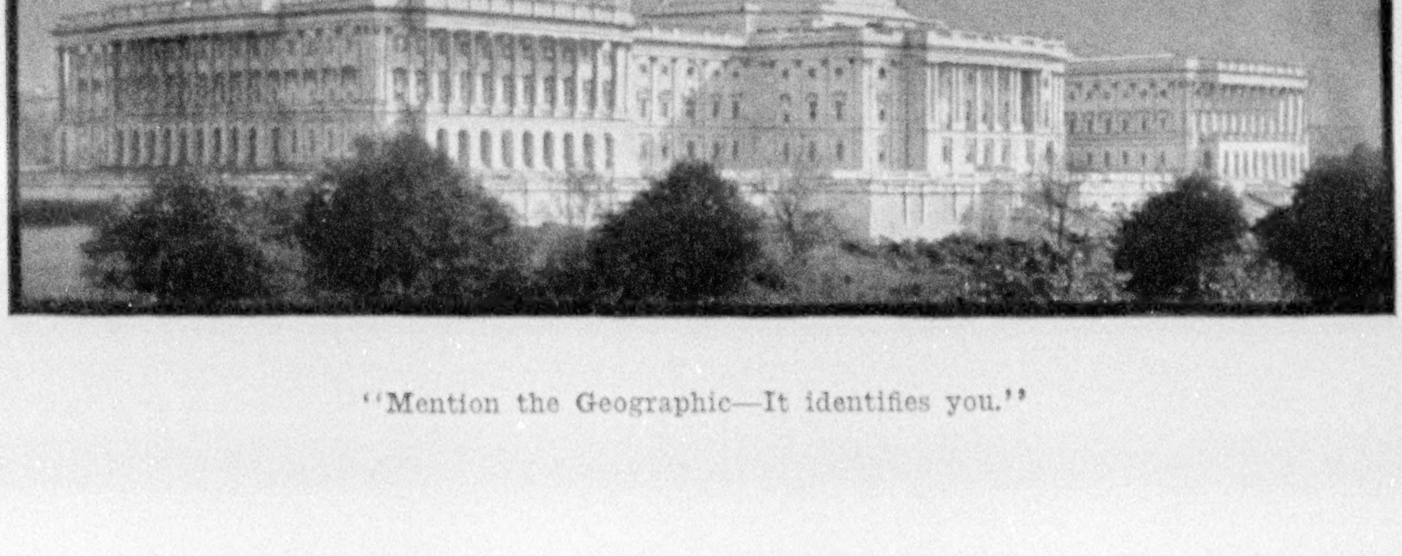
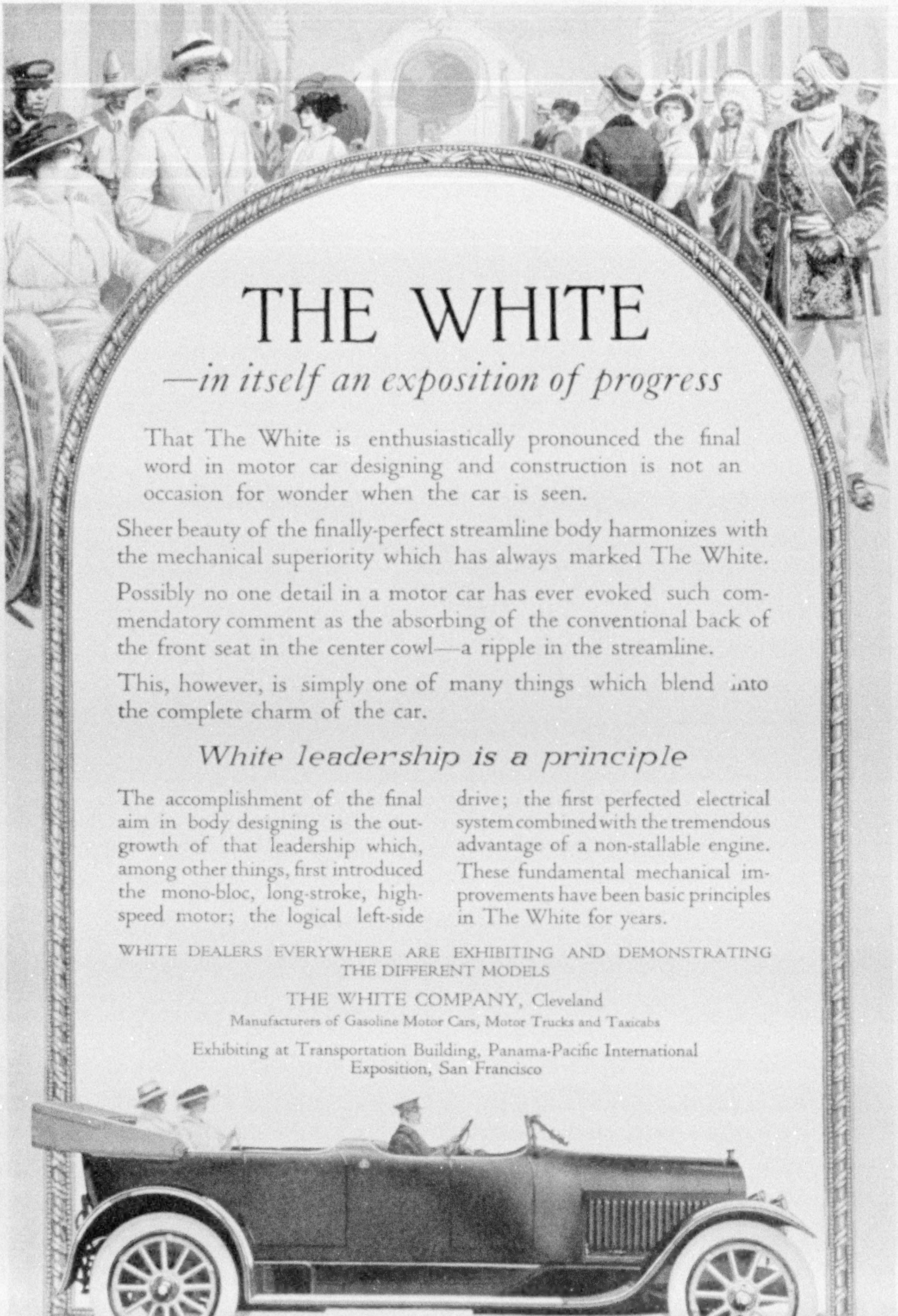
Get them at your bank, or write to Bankers Trust Co., New York, as to where "A. B. A." Cheques may be obtained in your vicinity.

Issued in a handy wallet in $10, $20, $50 and $100 cheques to any amount.

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—in itself an exposition of progress
That The White is enthusiastically pronounced the final word in motor car designing and construction is not an occasion for wonder when the car is seen.
Sheer beauty of the finally-perfect streamline body harmonizes with the mechanical superiority which has always marked The White.
Possibly no one detail in a motor car has ever evoked such commendatory comment as the absorbing of the conventional back of the front seat in the center cowl—a ripple in the streamline.
This, however, is simply one of many things which blend into the complete charm of the car.
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The accomplishment of the final aim in body designing is the outgrowth of that leadership which, among other things, first introduced the mono-bloc, long-stroke, high-speed motor; the logical left-side drive; the first perfected electrical system combined with the tremendous advantage of a non-stallable engine. These fundamental mechanical improvements have been basic principles in The White for years.
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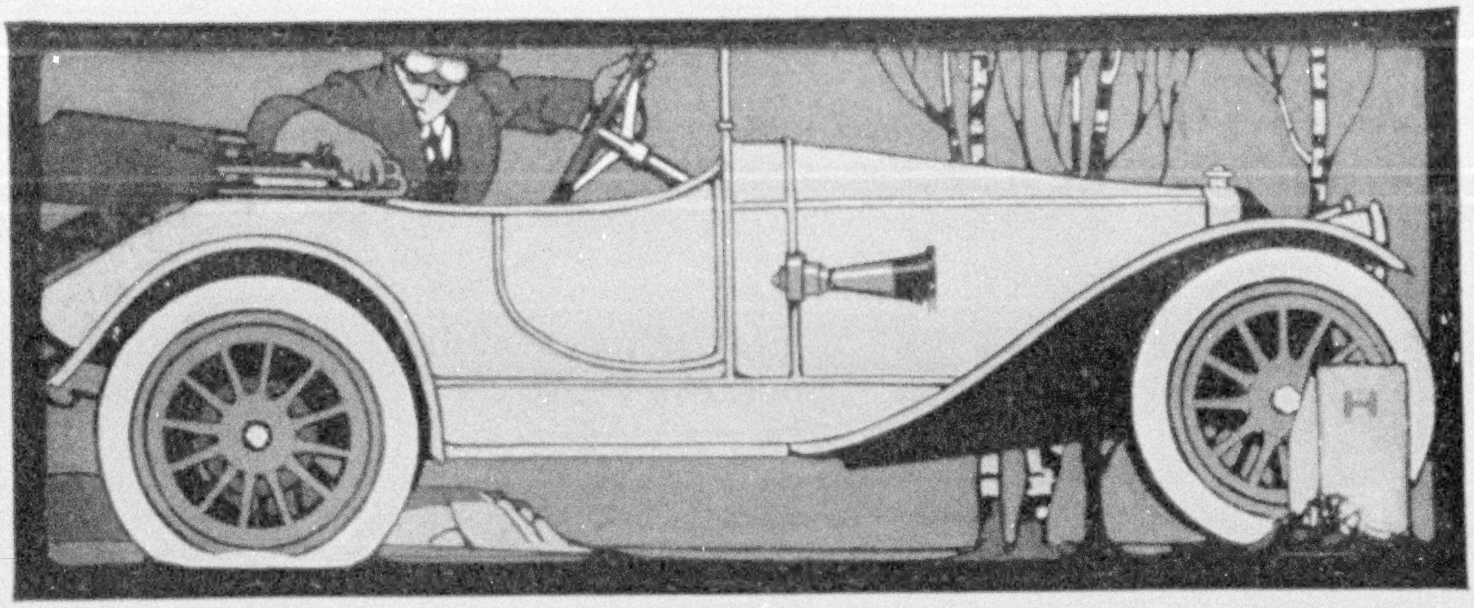
THE WHITE COMPANY, Cleveland
Manufacturers of Gasoline Motor Cars, Motor Trucks and Taxicabs
Exhibiting at Transportation Building, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco



Gone Flat Again!

No sharp report. Just the gradually perceptible jolting that tells of a leaky tube gone flat again. Hot, shadeless road and a dusty, dirty job.

That's the story of the needless puncture so common with cheap, machine-made tubes that leak around valves and become porous in service.

The way to avoid these unnecessary punctures is to equip your car with Kelly-Springfield Tubes, which are made *slowly and painstakingly by hand and out of real rubber.*

Kelly-Springfield Tires are made the same way. Use them with Kelly-Springfield Tubes and you will add increased tire mileage to freedom from needless tube trouble.

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by recognizing the user's convenience in the form of the article and the style of the package, and

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